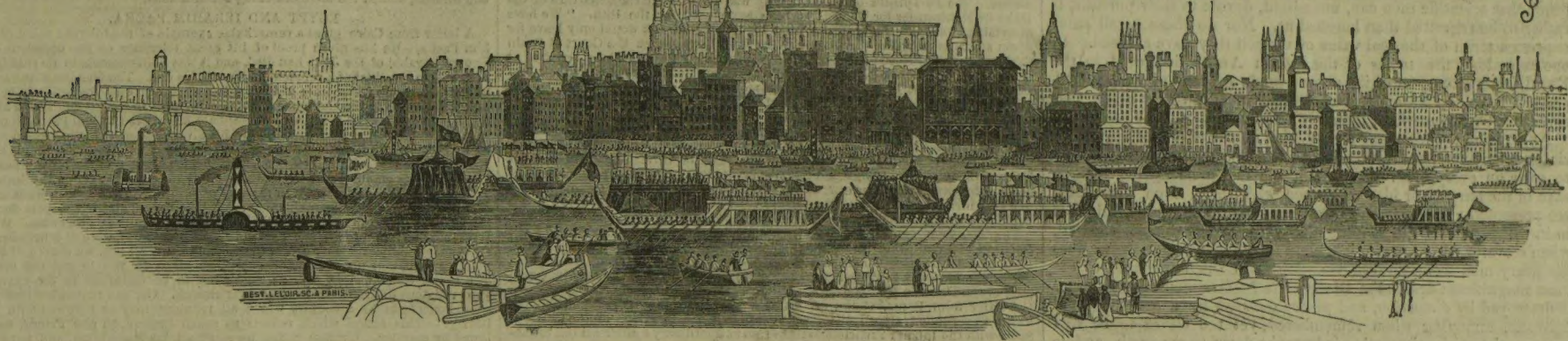


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATIONS.

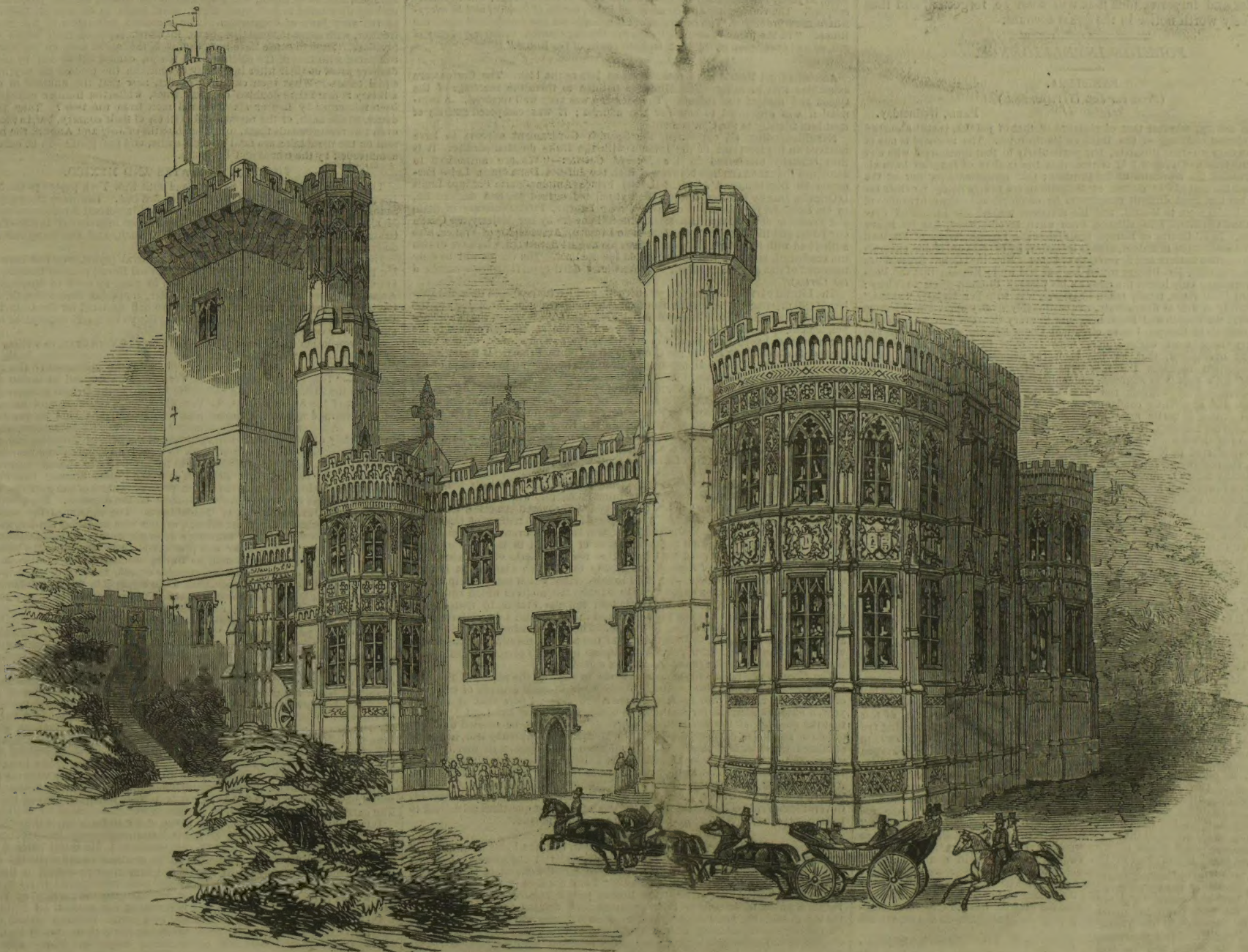
SCIENCE and its inquiries have always tended to gather its followers into bodies and corporations having a common understanding. The manner in which the world at large has too generally treated the votaries of Science, rendered mutual support from within absolutely necessary against universal indifference from without. Quick in its appreciation of physical changes that increase the comforts or conveniences of everyday life, the public is strangely apathetic to those inquiries into first laws and principles upon which discoveries and inventions are founded. The results command attention, but the steps in the process that lead to them are unregarded; nay, indifference scarcely defines the feeling adequately; it often amounts to absolute opposition, as if scientific men were united for some purpose obnoxious to the well-being of the community. We have got beyond the age of stoning, imprisonment, and the stake; but even these have played their part in the History of Man, and Science has had its "Martyrs" as well as the teachers of a yet higher and less earthly wisdom. The spirit "that slew the prophets," no longer incites men to active cruelty; but there is something akin to it in the disbelief in the efficacy

of abstract inquiries, an unwillingness to admit the utility of any pursuit that does not immediately produce some brilliant physical result, or what is equivalent, make itself visible in the shape of something that produces tangible wealth. Societies and Associations for any conceivable or possible purpose are daily formed; they may be wild and absurd in the highest degree, they may be palpably unsound or positively dishonest, and they may cause much human misery. But, provided they employ the customary and recognised machinery, have a chairman at one end and a secretary at the other, with a Board of Management, meetings and resolutions,—but, above all, if they only promise a tolerable dividend,—they go unscathed; none denounce them, none ridicule them; they are free and unmolested in their sphere of action; some end is proposed, and means are specified by which it is to be reached; as every one can judge more or less correctly of what is in action, there is discussion, consideration, and decision. The "practical man" rubs his hands, chuckling a belief that "there is something in it;" and thereon the world is ready to embark in the scheme by which "something" is to be got; for we are eminently a "practical people."

But with this universal toleration of Union for any purpose, there is one species of Association that meets strange discouragement—it is the Association of men for the Diffusion of Scientific Knowledge, or at least for encouraging the taste for scientific inquiry. Any number of men may join for any other purpose unchallenged; but no sooner do the greatest minds of the age step beyond the sphere of their individual exertions and emerge from the

study to the Congress, than they are assailed with ridicule. Why is it that science alone is so assailed and fettered in its action? Why should the Sections of the British Association for the Advancement of Science be satirized, and the conventions of Exeter Hall escape? Religious congresses of all kinds meet and separate unquestioned. A great "Evangelical Alliance" has just been formed, which establishes a communion and correspondence between one class of religionists in all countries. A conference of the advocates of Temperance from all parts of the world has just concluded its sittings in this metropolis. A few extravagances of individual speakers attracted notice and reproof; but the fact of their assembling, and the object that brought them together, were not assailed; it was left to have its fair weight and influence on the minds of men. Why should we be more intolerant to the labourers in the Field of Science?

We have a direct interest in not wilfully throwing obstacles in the path of Inquiry; yet we seem always to have had a perverse gratification in doing so. It is by no means peculiar to our own day. When it became impossible to persecute by violence and crush the inquirer, the resort to ridicule as a means of lowering the object of the inquiry was an easy one. The satire which was poured on the Royal Society when it was first established is well known; the powers of a Butler were engaged in the process of debasing and discouraging the "British Association" of that day. Swift was a man who could see only the worst side of everything; and, as he spared nothing, not even himself, his friends, or his Church there is little to surprise us in his holding up Science and its



ROYAL VISIT TO CORNWALL.—PLAS HOUSE.—(SEE PAGE 180.)

professors to ridicule. But we should have hoped that our many obligations to Science since the beginning of the last century would at least have blunted this weapon. The men and things so sneered at have changed the face of the world. Oceans are crossed by vessels that, to the generation of the days of Swift, would have seemed as monstrous impossibilities as his "Flying Island" itself; and Science is linking the most extreme points of Europe together, so that Constantinople will soon be less distant from London than Dublin was when the Dean of St. Patrick's mourned in bitterness over what he considered his exile in it. Seeing what Science has achieved for us, even "practical men" might keep silence; if they cannot assist her in the struggle, let them at least stand aloof, and not vex her with their lowering estimates. The smallness of the funds that scientific men can, unassisted, devote to their pursuits, is rather to be regretted than laughed at. Nor do those small sums express a tenth of the real value of the toil they have assisted. In one case alone, the tables of the British Association used in the Royal Observatory, on which a few pounds appear to have been expended, have cost an amount of mental labour, freely given, that could not be remunerated by many hundreds.

Apart from the influence it may have on the efforts of any Association or Society, the spirit of ridicule should not be encouraged to seize on everything. Some subjects might be spared for the sake of the purpose or idea connected with them, even when they are presented under circumstances that may tempt an indulgence in it. The turning the "seamy side without" is always enjoyed, when cleverly done; but it leaves an after-feeling of regret: does not every man feel a kind of vexation with the burlesques of the most magnificent dramas of Shakspeare? Grandeur of character is destroyed by distortion, and poetry debased by a too successful travesty, annoying when remembered, yet too clever to be forgotten: the spiritual creation is brought down to the earth, and is thenceforward accompanied by a grotesque shadow, that mixes itself up involuntarily with the brightness of the original, so that they cannot be separated without effort. The best and truest creations of the intellect will survive this shock, doubtless—but not without damage: if ridicule is the test of truth, it is a dangerous one. Diviner doctrines than any science can unfold, have not always withstood its blight. It is a destroying, not a creative power; let it be launched, then, against the vices, and follies, and oppressions of the world, and with them do its office; a blessing shall go with it, if it works a particle of good. But Science does not debase, or corrupt, or oppress; why, then, should it be assailed? It no longer wraps itself up in mystery, or forms Castes and Hierarchies, in which all knowledge was for the initiated, all ignorance for the people. The wisdom of the Egyptians was the wisdom of the few, who made the many their passive instruments; Modern Science gives what she gains to all. Again, she wins her disciples neither wealth nor privileges: to no class of men are these more sparingly distributed. The world prefers bestowing its riches and rank on those who destroy, rather than on those who create. The Commander of a Fleet is maintained by the public, rewarded, honoured, raised to the highest places of the land; who can tell even the names of those who have wrought out the rules of construction by which that fleet is built? Yet, to frame a single vessel of war, more mental exertion is required than to win a battle! Run over the names of those who have penetrated the laws of the solar system, and drawn from the stars the rules for navigating that fleet to the scene of its triumph—how many of them have had any reward? The world profits by such toils, but has not yet learned to estimate them at their right value; the least it can do, is to leave its benefactors to pursue their self-chosen and ungrateful path, in peace. If it is disappointed at the few results they produce, and so asks "of what use is it," let it remember that the field is boundless and all progress gradual; from year to year we can see but little change; look back over a generation and we may well be startled. And if Science has aided us in effecting this, we may afford to overlook a few trifles and imperfections that will soon be forgotten, and that are scarcely worth notice in the great account.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Parisian society, whether that of pleasure or that of politics, is still absorbed by the projected marriage of the Duke de Montpensier. The moment is one of intense anxiety to the Ministers, but particularly to that much tried wife and mother, the Queen of France. It is true that the dealers of luxuries have already furnished the *trousseau* of the Princess; that apartments for her at the Louvre and the seat of her mother at Malmison, are nearly ready for their reception; but the most difficult remains to be accomplished—the conveyance of the Royal Bridegroom to Madrid, and his marriage amidst the infuriated *Progresistas* and Carlists. This alliance, even when accomplished, has its heavy drawbacks. In all Courts of Europe the diplomatic representatives of England and France acted often in unison, always amicably, by express order and example of their respective leaders and Sovereigns at home. Now that Count Bresson has stolen a march upon Mr. Bulwer whilst he was laid up by illness; that the Marquis of Normanby only learnt the news on his passage through Paris to Vichy; whilst Lord Palmerston, totally taken unawares, was with her Majesty "at sea," both positively as well as figuratively, unquestionably rivalry and acrimony must arise between the French and English agents in every Court of Europe. In four different capitals of Europe, I have often met Count Bresson, and I can tell you his history is a most curious one, were it only in this well-known respect, now overlooked, that he has been the negotiator of the two most vitally important alliances the new dynasty of France has made. When Louis Philippe's race was shunned and abhorred by all the great powers of the Continent—kept without the pale of the great family of European Sovereigns, and apparently condemned for ever to sterility—M. Bresson, then Minister of France at Berlin, found means to acquire such an ascendancy over that peace-loving monarch, the late King of Prussia, that he effected the marriage of the Duke of Orleans with one of his relatives. And now he has no less unexpectedly transferred to the arms of the young Duke de Montpensier the young, beautiful, richly-dowered Infanta, the probable heiress of a throne. Still is Count Bresson totally unlike in appearance to the diplomatist the world imagine him to be. He is a heavy-built man, with melancholy look; of stature above the middle size; taciturn in his habits, but impetuous when excited, as the celebrated scene at the card table at Berlin has proved. He likes retirement better than society, he is a warm-hearted friend, and his young and lovely wife, now in Paris, is the constant idol of his adoration. At Madrid, as much as he can, he remains closeted with his secretary, the little Baron Talleyrand.

It appears that the sale of the *Constitutionnel* is at last effected, and Mr. Mosselman is the fortunate or unfortunate owner. The secrets of the press, and the penurious state of the French journals, have through this negotiation completely coaxed out. English people who know anything of the magnitude of the enterprise of a daily journal in London, will be astonished to hear what one of the first-rate is in Paris. We now know that the *Constitutionnel*, with a daily issue of 25,000 numbers, was bought by M. Veron for 100,000 francs down, only with the annexed obligation as regards the concern, to pay 200,000 francs more in case of need. All that M. Veron in selling the journal has exacted in addition to the above is a compensation for the three years thought he has given to the enterprise. During which, by the means of *Romanfeuilletons*, volumes of novels, plays, almanacks, &c., given as a temptation to the yearly subscribers, he has raised the circulation to 25,000, without, as it is generally asserted, a shilling profit. If M. Duveyrier had not bought up, for an amount of 300,000 francs per annum, relying on awaking and stimulating the advertising spirit in France, the journal could not maintain itself. I must here observe that nothing can be more strange than the ignorance prevailing in France as to the benefits of the advertising system; its saying of time, the means of intercourse it establishes, how it ministers to the wants of the consumer as well as to those of the producer. In fact, that in trade and commercial enterprises the advertisement is the telegraph of society, and one of the most indispensable comforts and necessities of industrious nations. Those who are placed like M. Duveyrier have only to hold on until railroads have "mobilized" and stirred up the nation to the simplest enterprises, to the economy of time as well as the knowledge of how industry works to realise immense fortunes. The great error of our countrymen in this respect, as well as in many others still more vital, is not to see that the conditions of man's existence are everywhere the same in the main; to think that because they have an idiosyncrasy, and peculiar habits of their own, they can arrive at a flourishing state without passing through the same channels as other nations; whilst the greatest wisdom consists in availing oneself at once of those means of easy progression the hard-earned experience of others has discovered.

Already are all the trades of Paris preparing for the next season; which, however, owing to the imitation of England, is now so procrastinated that those who give impulse to Parisian society are not returned to Paris on the 1st of January,

instead of the 1st of October. On all sides buildings are erecting, wherever an inch of ground is found to be free; whilst, where there is no space, new floors are added to the tops of houses, so that any house in the Boulevards might any day be turned into a telegraphic establishment, or into an observatory, provided it be not on the things below. With these questionable improvements the prices of lodgings, as well as of all commodities, are rising immensely. Paris is now the dearest city in Europe. No stranger with luxurious taste should come to Paris, unless he has thousands to spend, or unless he relies upon a windfall, such as occurred two days since, when 125,000 francs in bank notes blew from the window of a fair lady, and spread themselves on the heads of the people in the Place de la Concorde.

FRANCE.

The approaching marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain is the engrossing topic in Paris. Some of the Paris papers assert that the Duke de Montpensier is to leave Paris for Madrid at the end of the present month. The *Constitutionnel*, however, states that the departure of the Duke de Montpensier for Madrid has been postponed in virtue of a decision of the Council of Ministers. The *Portefeuille* observes, that it was by mistake the departure of the Duke de Montpensier for Madrid had been announced for the 18th. "We have ascertained," says the *Portefeuille*, "that his Royal Highness would only leave for Spain after the arrival of the dispensations from Rome, when the Court of Spain shall apprise the Prince of the period at which his presence will be required at Madrid. The Dukes de Nemours and d'Angoulême are not to accompany their brother to Spain. The Prince will depart alone with his suite and the ladies of the household of the future Duchess de Montpensier."

Some of the Paris papers state that preparations have already been commenced in the Tuilleries for the reception of the young couple, who will occupy apartments adjoining those of the Duchess of Orleans. According to a private letter from Paris the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht against the possibility of the crowns of France and Spain ever settling upon one head—and particularly the renunciation for ever of any and all pretension by the Orleans family to a matrimonial alliance with the Royal family of Spain—have been urged by the British Government upon that of France in reference to this proposed marriage.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official announcement of the marriage of the Infanta Luisa of Spain with the Duke de Montpensier, copied from the *Madrid Gazette*. The Duke de Glücksberg passed through Bordeaux during the night of the 10th, on his way to Paris. He was said to be the bearer of the marriage contract of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta.

A letter from Rome, of the 8th of September, states that on that morning the Papal Government signed the dispensation for the marriage of the Queen of Spain with the Infanta Francisca D'Assis; an extraordinary courier set out immediately for Madrid.

A Paris letter contains the following rather doubtful intelligence:—"A few days since the King received an autograph letter from her Majesty Queen Victoria, which has, it is said, caused considerable sensation in the French Court. It seems that her Britannic Majesty referred, in language very firm and animated, to the marriage so precipitously arranged between the Duke de Montpensier and the Infanta, regardless of the terms of friendship and good feeling that existed between the two Courts. His Majesty's reply, we are assured, was exceedingly dry and concise, and announced an unalterable determination on his part not to postpone the projected marriage of his son."

The King, Queen, and Royal Family removed from Neuilly to the Palace of St. Cloud, on Monday.

The Paris papers of Wednesday refer almost exclusively to the Montpensier question. From an article in the *Presse*, and circumstances mentioned in private letters, it would seem that a probability existed that the marriage would encounter difficulties.

A similar impression prevailed on Bourse at the close of business, and caused a depression in the funds.

The convict, Joseph Henri, has been sent off from the prison of La Rouquette to the hulks at Toulon, in execution of the sentence of the Court of Peers. Until his being transferred to this prison he maintained hopes that his appeal to the King for a commutation would meet with some success; and more than once sent for his counsel, M. Baroche, to whom he expressed great anxiety as to his fate. At six in the morning he was informed that he must prepare to go to Toulon, undergo the usual process, and put on the dress worn by all persons sentenced to the hulks. He sunk into a state of despair and almost stupor, exclaiming, "Oh, God! Oh, God! All, then, is over! No hope is left." And, when brought out to be put into the van, he saluted those around him, and, seeing an Inspector-General of Prisons among them, he raised his eyes to him and said, while his face streamed with perspiration which he endeavoured to conceal, but could not, "I should have preferred death."

The Prince and Princess of Salerno, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême, left Paris on Sunday, by a special train of the Northern Railroad, for Brussels. After staying a short time at the Court of the King and the Queen of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Salerno intend to set out for Italy. It was supposed in Paris that the departure of the Prince of Salerno had been hastened by the projected marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, to accommodate whom and his bride the Palace of the Elysée Bourbon, which had been the residence of the Prince and Princess of Salerno during many months, had become desirable. The Prince was said to have said, on parting (in allusion to the attempt of the regicide Lecomte, from which he, too, was placed in danger), "Well! at Brussels we shall, at least, have no parties of pleasure."

A letter from Aix, in Champagne, says:—"You can form no idea of the magnificent aspect of our rich vineyards, which the storms that lately occurred here and there have, thank God, completely spared. The vintage will be admirable. The octogenarians of the country do not remember a single instance in which it presented itself under such favourable auspices. The famous year of the comet itself, so justly renowned among the epicures of both hemispheres, will be totally eclipsed. The vintage has also commenced in the centre of France, and is everywhere most promising. The condition of the vines is not less satisfactory along the Rhine. "In the memory of man," says the *Cologne Gazette*, "such a quantity of grapes was never seen as this year on both banks of the Rhine."

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid have reached us so late as the 14th. The Cortes were assembled that morning. The Ministers notified to them the marriage of the Queen and that of the Infanta. The message was very well received. A commission was appointed to consider the address; it was composed entirely of members friendly to the Government.

Notwithstanding all opposition, the Spanish Government appears to have resolved on the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier. It is thus officially mentioned in the *Madrid Gazette*:—"We are authorised to announce that the marriage between H.R.H. the Infanta Dona Maria Luisa Fernando de Bourbon, and his H.R.H. the Prince Antoine-Marie Philippe Louis D'Orleans, Duc de Montpensier, has been stipulated, agreed to, and decided on, by his Excellency Senor Don Francisco Javier Isturitz, First Secretary of State and President of the Council, invested with full powers by her Majesty the Queen our Lady, and his Excellency the Comte de Bresson, Ambassador of France, also authorised with full powers from the King, his august Sovereign, who have drawn up, confirmed, and duly signed and sealed the said act. The Cortes will be duly informed of this alliance. (*De este matrimonio, e dará oportunamente cuenta a las Cortes*.)"

The Liberal party have agreed to an energetic petition to the Queen upon the subject of this marriage. The petition commences by congratulating her Majesty on the choice she has made of her husband in Don Francisco D'Assis, one of the candidates pointed out by public opinion, but it deprecates that the satisfaction caused to the nation by that happy news should be marred by the announcement of the marriage of the immediate heir to the Crown with a French Prince. It then goes on to argue that the Duke de Montpensier is incapable of aspiring to the hand of the Infanta of Spain, and argues in favour of that opinion on the treaty of Utrecht, and the renunciation of Philip V., for himself and his descendants, of any right to the succession to the Throne of France, and of a similar renunciation of all the branches of the Royal Family of France to the Throne of Spain. The actual political constitution of Spain, it says, forbids the King and his immediate successor from contracting any marriage with a person excluded by the law, and, consequently, that the union of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta cannot take place without a violation of a law of the kingdom, and of an article of the Constitution.

The *Eco del Comercio* contends that the feeling of the nation rejects the Duke de Montpensier. It deprecates the state of humiliation into which has fallen that Spain so powerful a century and a half ago, which discovered America, took possession of Africa, invaded Asia, and was respected by all the nations of the earth. The manners, the customs, the government, the laws, and even the language of Spain, have, it says, submitted to the influence of France; in the eyes of some bad Spaniards, nothing is good but what comes from the banks of the Seine, and they only aspire to make of Spain a satellite to the French planet. It is time that a vigorous hand should oppose itself to this torrent which threatens to invade the country. The *Eco* afterwards seeks to explain the motives which cause the aversion which it pretends good Spaniards bear towards France, by noticing the war of French invasion, and the persecutions to which Spanish Liberals have been subjected by the new Government of France. The *Eco* concludes by calling on all good Spaniards to affix their signatures to the petition, pointing out the places where they may do so. This petition was signed by 15,000 persons, which shows how strong the feeling is against the French connexion.

The *Heraldo* contradicts the statement made in some of the papers of the 8th, to the effect that Count Bresson had already made a formal demand of the hand of the Infanta for the Duke de Montpensier. The *Espanol* says that at En, last year, a formal understanding was come to between M. Guizot and Lord Aberdeen that the question of the Montpensier marriage should not be mooted until the Queen of Spain had children, and that the Marquis of Normanby had, in a very animated conversation, recalled the recollection of M. Guizot to this circumstance, and stated that England considered it to be an engagement binding on the French Government. The same journal states that the English and Austrian Ambassadors at Paris had presented a joint protest against the marriage. In his interview with M. Guizot, Lord Normanby is said to have declared that his Government would consider the affair as one of the few questions calculated to interrupt the amicable relations between France and England.

ITALY.

The *Scenaphore de Marseille*, of the 12th instant, quotes a letter from Rome, of the 8th, giving an account of the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, on which occasion the Pope was conducted in triumph to the church of the Madonna del Popolo, where it is usually celebrated. "From the date of the publication of the amnesty," says the writer, "the Roman people resolved to give the Holy Father a public testimonial of their gratitude, and decided that it should be on the 8th instant, the Feast of the Nativity. A subscription was accordingly opened for the purpose of erecting a monument destined to commemorate that act of clemency, and a temporary triumphal arch, representing the intended monument, was built on the Piazza del Popolo; its summit and base were surrounded with stamens, symbols of religion and of the virtues of which Pius IX. is the

model. Inscriptions extolling those virtues, in appropriate and affecting terms, adorn the columns. A rich carpet, with the arms of the Holy Father, surrounded with various devices, was spread under the arch; and thence to the Quirinal the whole line which the Pontifical cortege was to pursue was strewn with flowers. It is impossible to describe the aspect of the Corso at this moment. It can only be compared to an immense saloon, magnificently decorated, offering to the eye everything that is calculated to move the heart and mind. 100,000 enthusiastic spectators, richly dressed, completed its decoration. It was a truly sublime spectacle. The most profound silence pervaded the crowd on the announcement of the approach of the Sovereign Pontiff, and permitted us to hear the distant acclamations which saluted his passage. Five horse Gendarmes opened a passage for the cortege through the multitude. Five hundred young men, dressed in black, holding branches of laurel in their hands and bearing the pontifical colours, walked six abreast, and sang hymns in praise of Pius IX. They were followed by the household of the Pope, dressed in crimson, and after them came the Pontifical carriage, from which his Holiness, whose tears betrayed his deep emotion, bestowed his benediction under showers of flowers and sonnets, amidst the most deafening acclamations."

EGYPT AND IBRAHIM PACHA.

A letter from Cairo gives a remarkable example of the tolerant spirit of Ibrahim Pacha. He has given proof of his great tolerance on two occasions lately. The great rabbi of the Jews had died, and it was indispensable to do that honour in death, to the chief of a religion, which was his due. The fear lest some fanatics might disturb the ceremonies had caused an application for protection to be made by the Israelites to the Governor of Cairo. He gave in return an evasive answer, and it was determined that an address should be sent to Ibrahim Pacha in person. This address Ibrahim Pacha received in his divan, and after having heard it read, he turned towards the assistants and said:—"Since my journey through Europe I am discontented with myself. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that much remains on our part to be done, not only to put ourselves on the level with Europe, but also to commence in the way of progress. I have seen what protection is generally given to religion of every description, and the respect in which all are held, and I do not intend that in Egypt it should be otherwise. We owe the same protection to all, and I should be most unhappy were it otherwise. Instead of giving you a few soldiers to escort the conveyance, we shall put 3000 at your disposal, and my own carriages will be given to you to put the bier in." The Pacha concluded by saying:—"Fear not to be disturbed in the exercise of your religious duties to the head of your church. Go, and remember that Egypt shall henceforth be a country where all religions may be followed with entire liberty." This action, which reflects so much honour on the Prince, was followed by another. Ibrahim called together all his Mamelukes, and gave them their liberty, leaving them, at the same time, the full choice of leaving his service if they so wished it. They all assured him that nothing would induce them to leave the service of so good a master.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE WAR WITH THE KAFFIRS.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 24th of June inclusive have arrived, bringing news from the seat of war four days later than that last received. The information conveyed is brief, but important, as it shows that no more fighting had taken place at Fort Peddie or its neighbourhood, nor indeed was any serious engagement expected. Reinforcements were arriving, and the Governor-General was only waiting the concentration of all the Burgher forces, when he intended promptly to act on the offensive, the result of which will probably be the complete subjugation of the Kaffir tribes.

(From the *South African Commercial Advertiser* of June 24.)

"Last frontier post, which arrived on Monday afternoon, brings nothing new of any consequence. Another detachment of waggoners had passed safely through Trompsburg's Drift to Fort Peddie, and there seems to have been no more fighting in that quarter. It is stated that 3500 Burghers from the western districts have crossed the Gamtoos River; 200 of these, with their waggoners, arrived in Graham's Town on Sunday, the 14th inst. Commandant Linde, with 600 Swellendam Burghers and 200 Hottentots, marched forward from Uitenhage on the previous Wednesday. Four hundred Worcester Burghers, under Du Toit, with several other parties, had reached Uitenhage. Thus, in a few weeks more, the Colonial forces, of all sorts, will be ready to enter on the real business of the campaign.

"In the meantime, though the Kaffirs have disappeared from the neighbourhood of the villages and 'legers' on the immediate frontier, parties of marauders are found as far down as Uitenhage, in search of cattle, nearly a hundred miles from their own border. The following extract from a private letter, gives a lively idea of the service in which the Burghers and troops will be engaged, probably for some months to come:—

Camp, Uitenhage, June 16, 1846.
I mentioned in my last that the Kaffirs had stolen 300 head of cattle within half an hour of this, and that Commandant Du Toit of the Worcester Burghers, had gone in pursuit. He was fortunate enough in overtaking the rascals at Pheasant Drift, on the Sunday River, and shot all they saw, viz., eleven, and recaptured the cattle. Du Toit behaved nobly, shooting two himself, but I regret that one of his men was killed by an assegai. One Kaffir got into the river and covered his head with reeds to make it appear that he was a bush. Young Du Toit, however, saw his head, fired, and shot him through the head. They took several assegais and two muskets, which were loaded. Both these were pointed at Du Toit, but flashed in the pan. They also took three horses.

The weather continues very warm during the day, and cold at night. No rain, however. 17th June.—An Alde has just arrived from Graham's Town, with a requisition to press all oxen and waggoners to convey provisions from Algoa Bay to Graham's Town, as they are very badly off there. They have, in consequence, taken our oxen, and how long we shall remain here it is impossible to say. Our horses only get 12lb. of oat hay per diem. I have been obliged to buy forage and feed my horse up a little, for there is not a blade of grass where our camp is.

Nothing seems to be publicly known respecting the movements or intentions of the Kaffirs. If they ever meditated an attack on the colony in overwhelming numbers, as some have supposed, they have lost their opportunity. Such men as Macomo, Botma, or Stock, who have known the colony, and the power it can in no long time bring to bear upon them, must begin to be sensible that they are in the very jaws of destruction. The scattered population of the immediate frontier, with some 1500 soldiers, have, in effect, repulsed their whole force as invaders. Though cattle have been captured, the loss of men on the Kaffir side, compared with that of the colonists and troops, cannot but be felt by them as a decisive proof of their utter incapacity to continue the contest on anything like equal terms. What then can they expect, now that the number of effective military is more than doubled on their front, while the frontier colonists have been reinforced by five or six thousand men from the rear? They trust, no doubt, to the bush, or the ravines and thickets of their country, but, in the winter, even this resource fails them, for in the months of July and August, the cold and rain on the mountains are fatal to their cattle, and the plains will be occupied or commanded by the troops and burghers.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Caledonia* has arrived at Liverpool with New York papers to the 31st ult. Boston to the 1st inst., and Halifax to the 3rd inst. The news from the United States is insignificant, but the papers contain important intelligence respecting Mexico. There had been a movement in Mexico in favour of the Ex-President Santa Anna, who had started from the Havannah, and was expected at Sisal daily.

The accounts from Matamoras state that General Taylor, who had been collecting provisions and means of transit in the Rio del Norte, reached Camargo on the 8th ult., from whence General Wood was to push forward to Monterey. The American forces had taken possession of Mier, a place of some strength, containing 6000 inhabitants; and the city of Guerro had declared for the United States. General Kearney, by the last advices, was at Bent's Fort, and anticipated no opposition on the road to Santa Fé.

This revolution has spread: and the military of Vera Cruz, as well as the city of Mexico, have declared for Santa Anna.

The *Pennsylvania Inquirer* publishes the following statement of the aspect of affairs:—"The garrison and city of Vera Cruz pronounced in favour of Santa Anna on the 31st of July; and he left Havannah, in the British steamer *Arab*, on the night of the 8th of August, for Vera Cruz. The question now arises,—Will he be permitted to pass the United States squadron, and land on the shores of Mexico? A letter from Vera Cruz, under date of the 1st of August, says that, immediately after the declaration in favour of the hero of Tampico, two commissioners were dispatched to invite him to return to Mexico; and the writer expresses the opinion that his return would be favourable to an early adjustment of the difficulties between that Republic and the United States. The *Vera Cruz Indicator* contains a full account of the pronouncement of the garrison, together with the address of the commander-in-chief on the occasion. The plan adopted is based upon the movement of Guadalupe. The signers of the declaration, consisting of generals and other officers, set out with declaring the Republic to be in a wretched condition, and avowing a determination to exert themselves to the utmost to restore its character and prosperity. They denounce the present Government as illegally constituted, as having discharged its mission in an oppressive manner, and issued an anti-popular decree, the tone of which is entirely monarchical. They affirm further, that, while engaged in this detestable intrigue, Paredes and his friends neglected the defence of the national territory, and abandoned at the frontier the army assembled by Almonte and Rejon.

The new President is to be accompanied by Almonte and Rejon. A New York paper observes:—"The success of these generals in regaining their lost power is not doubtful, inasmuch as they have selected the most opportune moment for such an attempt. Their return will probably result advantageously for the interests of the United States and for the welfare of their own country; as Santa Anna, besides being a more sagacious statesman than Paredes, is undoubtedly better acquainted with the nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, and will work his cards accordingly. It is the opinion of some that he is pledged to carry on the war. With his usual adroitness, he will unquestionably make the present state of affairs redound to his advantage. An attack on Alvarado, which had been planned by Commodore Conner, was frustrated by a storm on the 8th. It will, doubtless, be again attempted; with what success remains to be seen. On the north, General Mejia commands the Mexican army (if so it can be called). On the 19th of last month, he was to have proceeded to Monterey with the remnant of Arista's forces, to unite with Paredes. According to the last accounts, Paredes would have an army of 12,000 to 15,000—leaving about 1500 only at the capital. The garrison at Tampico had been reinforced."

Information reached Boston just before the *Caledonia* left for England, announcing the complete success of the revolution in favour of Santa Anna, the deposing of General Paredes, and his imprisonment in the city of Mexico. It is reported that the Revolutionists in Mexico had issued a proclamation, declaring the determination of the Republic, under their new chief, to carry on a vigorous war against the United States.

Previous to these events a declaration was made by the garrison of Vera Cruz against the Mexican Government, and in favour of Santa Anna.

On the 8th ult. an attack was made by a portion of the American squadron upon Alvarado, a port situated about twenty or thirty miles from Vera Cruz. It appears that several vessels had taken shelter from the blockading force under the guns of the fort, and an attempt was made to cut them out. With this view, the steamers *Princeton* and *Mississippi*, and three sloops, ran in and opened their

guns upon the batteries, which latter returned the fire without effect. The vessels were hauled in out of reach, however, so the attack was given up.

The war with the United States was still being proceeded with, so that it seems strange that the American squadron off that place should permit Santa Anna to enter.

Nothing has yet been learned of the reception by the Mexican Government of the American proposition to negotiate for peace. The effect of the probable success of the Santa Anna movement is a subject of much speculation. It is thought by some that the two million dollars asked for by the President was to be used with Santa Anna in such a way as to render him instrumental in effecting a pacific settlement of the difficulties; whilst others aver that the temper of the Mexican, and his own inveterate hostility to the United States, discourage the idea that he would lend himself to any such plan.

CANADA.

The following *resumé* of Canadian affairs (from the *Montreal Courier*, Aug. 28) will be read with interest:—

"Political affairs remain *in statu quo*. Although it is generally believed that some further overtures have been made by Mr. Draper to the leaders of the French Canadian party, they have not been attended with success; and Mr. Draper, it is said, went off to Saratoga to a grand masquerade, preferring the polka to politics: of the latter, it may be presumed, he is getting as sick as the people are of his blunders. Most of the other Ministers are absent from town.

"Perhaps, the most important item of colonial news carried home by this packet will be, that the proprietors have determined on proceeding with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. The work is to be commenced, although the shares are not all yet taken up, and advertisements are out for tenders to undertake the cuttings, embankments, &c. About 1500 shares have been taken up here since the great meeting, and the directors conceive that they have 5364 shares, or £268,000, available for the commencement of the work. It is to be hoped that this will inspire the stockholders in England, and allay the apprehensions which some of them appear to entertain relative to the eventual success of the undertaking."

COUNTRY NEWS.

RURAL FETE AT DRAYTON MANOR.—On Wednesday (last week), the labourers employed at Drayton Manor, with their wives and children, amounting to about two hundred and thirty persons, partook of an excellent dinner provided for them by Sir Robert Peel. The men and their wives dined under a spacious tent erected at the Manor, and the children at the White Lion Inn, in the village. After dinner they all assembled in front of the mansion, where the afternoon was spent in dancing, foot-ball, bowling, and other games, which were kept up with great spirit until the evening, when the party sat down to supper. The entertainment was furnished in the most liberal manner, and the party separated with feelings of the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, with two of their sons (who joined heartily in the sports) were present, and seemed to take great interest in the proceedings of the day.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—The *Liverpool Times* says, the summer of this season has been one of the most brilliant that we have had in this country for many years, but it has not been favourable either to vegetable or animal life. All the corn crops are deficient, with the exception of the wheat, which is always improved by the hot weather; the potatoes are a failure everywhere; the turnips are affected in some districts; sheep have been suffering from a painful disease in the mouth and feet; and cattle are dying so suddenly and rapidly that farmers scarcely dare to purchase them. The murrain amongst the cattle is frightful in the midland counties; and though the disease from which sheep are suffering is not in general fatal, yet it is found to affect every sheep in the flock in which it shows itself. The origin of these diseases is a mystery to every one, just as is the origin of the disease in the potato crop. There must be something in the state of the atmosphere injurious both to animal and vegetable life.

FORGERY AT NORWICH.—The magistrates of Norwich have for some days been occupied with a curious charge of forgery brought against a Mrs. Barber of that town, a person respectably connected, but of eccentric manners, who presented to the East of England Bank, Norwich, ten £5 notes, seeming to be Bank of England notes, but which on examination were found to want both signature and the watermark on the paper, as well as all the five being imitations of the same note. Several other forged notes were found in the lady's residence, and it appeared that she had produced them by tracing the lines of a genuine £5 Bank of England note against the window. In the absence of parties connected with the Bank of England, the case has been still further remanded, the impression on the minds of the magistrates being that the accused is of unsound mind.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE OXFORD RAILWAY STATION.—A dreadful accident happened at the Oxford Station of the Great Western Railway, on the evening of Saturday, about seven o'clock, whereby two men of the names of Bates and Gardiner, employed as porters at the station, lost their lives. The two poor fellows, with several others, were employed in removing large blocks of deal from a boat in the Isis to a truck, for the purpose of conveyance by rail, when suddenly the crane, (from the great weight attached to it) broke, and falling on the two unfortunate men killed them both instantaneously. The head of Bates was completely smashed, and the other poor fellow had his neck and arm broken. The rest of the men escaped uninjured.

SCOTLAND.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—At a late meeting of the Faculty of Glasgow College, Mr. W. Thomson, B.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was unanimously elected Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the place of the late Dr. Melkheim.

TRINITY COLLEGE, PERTHSHIRE.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Trinity College, Perthshire, was performed on Tuesday (last week). The rain fell in torrents, but, notwithstanding, a large concourse of people from the surrounding country assembled to witness the imposing scene. The beginning of the proceedings was announced by the appearance of the principal dignitaries of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Right Rev. Primate Skinner; Bishops Russell, Moir, and Low; followed by a large number of the clergy, and various noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies, walking two-and-two from the College. Amongst those present were the Right Hon. Lord Gray, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. J. C. Talbot, Sir John Gladstone, and Sir P. M. Threipland. The ceremony commenced by prayer; after which Sir John Gladstone received the bottle containing the documents, and deposited it in the cavity prepared under the stone, after the usual manner on such occasions. The Warden of the College then delivered a long address; and, after the benediction had been pronounced by the Primate, the procession returned to the College, to partake of a sumptuous *déjeuner*.

EXTRACTING SILVER FROM LEAD.—The mines of Wanlockhead, the property of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, are now wrought with spirit and enterprise by the noble proprietor. He has built splendid new smelt mills, and is now building a commodious school. He is about to erect a handsome church—the present one being somewhat uncomfortable, and but ill-adapted for public worship. At the smelt mills, refining apparatus for separating the silver from the lead ore has been erected. It was set in motion on Saturday for the first time, when a plate of silver, 104 lbs. weight, was extracted from the lead. The yield averages from seven to thirteen ounces of silver to one ton of lead, and the ore that yields the latter quantity may be considered among the richest specimens in Scotland.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The proceedings at the Conciliation Hall on Monday, were wretchedly insipid, the attendance poor and thin, and the collection, £102—not within 60 per cent. of the weekly expenses. Mr. J. O'Connell spoke for about two hours in explanation of the recent Government Bill and Treasury Minute for employing the Irish poor! Mr. J. O'Connell read a letter from Mr. J. Haughton, a highly-respectable merchant, in which he requested to have his name erased from the roll, in consequence of the suppression of "free discussion" in the Association, as lately exemplified in the case of Mr. Meagher and his friends. When Mr. J. O'Connell had read the letter he proceeded to say that he could only account for the language of Mr. Haughton from a belief that he could not have read their proceedings for the last month; for, if he had, he would not certainly have supposed that the question between the Young Ireland party and the Association was not finally settled. (Hear, hear.) That gentleman had accused them of not allowing free discussion to take place in that hall; but he did not consider to what extent they had allowed it to go; they had permitted it to verge upon the law; but beyond that they could not let it go; and he (Mr. O'Connell) was sure that Mr. Haughton, on consideration, would be sorry that they should do anything by which they might be committed. (Hear, hear.) They had and would keep within the laws; the question of physical force, however, was not within it, and therefore it was that the advocates of physical force, to that discussion by the expulsion of all the advocates of physical force. (Cheers.) The advocates of that doctrine could, if they chose, form an association of their own, and speak as much treason as they liked; but his (Mr. O'Connell's) father was determined to preserve the peace. A motion was then proposed by the learned gentleman, and passed, requesting Mr. Ray to write to Mr. Haughton, and request him to withdraw his letter of resignation. Mr. O'Connell then expressed his regret at having seen a letter in the *Evening Mail* from a demon in human form, who disapproved of the conduct of Government for preventing the people from dying of starvation, by passing a measure which would oblige the landlords to support their tenants. He (Mr. O'Connell) thought this was the best measure that was ever introduced for Ireland, and if she was as well legislated for in future, justice would be done.

ASSEMBLAGES OF THE PEASANTRY.—It appears from the Irish papers that there have been further accounts of assemblages of the destitute peasantry in the south and west, seeking for employment as the means of saving them from starvation. On all hands it is admitted that these meetings, caused by dire necessity, are characterised invariably by order and tranquillity, and that the poor people exhibit a patient endurance for which it would be difficult to find a parallel.

CLONMEL ELECTION.—The Hon. Cecil Lawless was elected for Clonmel in the room of Mr. Pigot, now Chief Baron, without opposition.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The *Nation* of Saturday contains a long letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien to Lord John Russell, on the progress of distress in Ireland, in which he tells Lord John that the calamity of the present year is of much greater magnitude than the distress of last year, and insinuates that the present Ministers have not provided sufficient resources to alleviate it. After reviewing the measures which have been taken to relieve the people, he declares that Parliament ought to be assembled in October.

AUZAUCIOUS PROCLAMATION.—A notice was posted up at Miltown, Clare, last week, offering a reward of £50 to any person who would shoot a young gentleman of the vicinity, whose name was given.

THE NAPOLEON COLUMN AT BOULOGNE.

We have received the following letter from a gentleman relative to a portion of the article which appeared in our paper of the week before last, under the head of "OFF TO FRANCE," and beg to lay it before our readers:—

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

10th September, 1846.

Sir—In reading in your last Number your article "Off to France," I noticed an incorrectness which I take the liberty of pointing out to you. You say, speaking of Boulogne's Column—"The pillar set up to celebrate the victories over England by Napoleon." Such has not been, and could not be, the intention in erecting that Column. You should know that we never erect any monument to commemorate our victories, unless they are gained. Before thinking of the future ones, we have enough to remember the past ones; and we Frenchmen are not very forward in extolling the exploits of our countrymen. How many of our victories have never been engraved on the brass nor the marble, whilst your meanness, and often most undecisive, combats are most carefully retraced as most brilliant victories.

As to the Boulogne's Column, I must tell you that it has been raised to commemorate the first distribution of the crosses of the Legion of Honour; and it has been noted by the whole army for that intention, and not at all for the victories expected from an expedition which was then quite uncertain.

Trusting that you will rectify this error, I beg your indulgence for my incorrectness in a language I am not entirely acquainted with, and

I remain, Sir, your most humble servant,

A. D.

On reading it, we forwarded it to the writer of the article in question, and from him have received the following reply:—

To Monsieur A—D—

Sir—Your complaint of my inaccuracy with respect to the Boulogne Column having been forwarded to me, I hasten to reply.

I must commence by premising that it is a difficult matter to write about another country with minute accuracy. Your authors know this well, but not yet sufficiently, or they would not have fallen into various comical and amusing errors. M. Dumas would not have made *Lord Mevil* fix appointments with ladies at the "Coal Hole Tavern," to the door of which a mariner offers to bring his sloop. Nor would M. Paul Feval ("Sir Francis Trollope" he calls himself; it is wonderful he did not say "Sir Trollope" at once) have made the sentinel in Hyde Park watching the ball, and thinking of the aristocracy eating their puddings at the supper, or something of the kind: nor would the author of your last Boulevard drama, *Le Marché de Londres*, have made Smithfield a vegetable market, wherein the Lords of London are accustomed to sell their wives—an everyday occurrence. Were we not foreigners, they would be aware our language of social life comprised other words besides "*Goddem*," "*rosbif*," "*bulldog*," and "*bozer*." But all this by the way: as I said, it is difficult to write correctly about another land.

You accuse us of perpetuating our "most undecisive victories," which you never do. As we never had an "undecisive" one, this is wrong; we can afford even to give you Toulouse, if there remains the slightest question about it. But, Sir, what are all those names engraved on your Arc de l'Etoile, at the top of the Champs Elysées? Are they victories we never even heard of? Are they towns, or hamlets, or farms where hen-coops were sacked and sheds burnt down? Or are they the names of people? They are sufficiently obscure to do for either. We have never wrongly or idly vaunted our superiority over our foes—more especially over your brave and polished nation, for such it is, in all sincerity. But had you gained as many of our colours as we have of yours, the array in the Hotel des Invalides would have presented a different appearance; every rag would have been displayed. But we are patriotic, and did not like them to go into other hands; we took great pains to keep them, and we succeeded.

With respect to the Column, I said that it was set up to celebrate the intended victories of Napoleon over England, and I stick to my assertion. You will find English people sometimes very troublesome on this point. The Column was erected to frighten us, as children set up a turnip behind a hedge with a candle in it; as the Chinese paint dreadful things on their gates; only it did not answer the purpose.

It was voted by the army at the camp of Boulogne, and the flotilla, to the Emperor, in honour of what he was thinking of undertaking, in November, 1804; and, as you know, finally commemorated the restoration of the Bourbons; but the contemplated destruction of England was the main feature of its erection. You can say that it was raised to commemorate the first distribution of the crosses of the Legion of Honour—the name is, indeed, Legion—if you please; you are quite at liberty to do so. We may say that our own Monument was built to celebrate the restoration of London after the fire, if we like; but we know that it was to perpetuate a bit of spite against the Catholics.

The monument to commemorate the distribution of the crosses was put up the same year, near Wimeroux. It was, you know, totally destroyed in some odd fit of enthusiasm, not uncommon in France, in 1816, and rebuilt, near the Column, in 1830, bearing the inscription:—

"Distribution solennelle de la décoration de la Légion d'Honneur, le 16 Août, 1804."

Possibly you may know the spot in the valley of Terlinthun. I hope, Sir, that you will allow I am in the right, and permit me to remain Your obedient and humble servant,

ALBERT SMITH.

14, Percy-street, Bedford-square, September 15.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

THE Right Rev. William Carey, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, who had long suffered from ill health, died on the 13th instant, in his 77th year.

This learned prelate, distinguished for classical acquirement, received his education, as a King's Scholar, at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford. Having graduated, and entered holy orders, he obtained, in 1802, a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of York, and, in the following year, became Head Master of the Seminary (Westminster) in which he had himself been instructed. In 1808 he was appointed Sub-Almoner to the King; and held, subsequently, the Vicarage of Sutton-in-the-Forest, Yorkshire. Dr. Carey enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the late Duke of York, and was intrusted by his Royal Highness with the charge of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, in perfecting the educational arrangements there. Very soon after (in 1820), on the translation of Dr. Pelham to the see of Lincoln, Dr. Carey was consecrated Bishop of Exeter; and, in 1830, succeeded Dr. Luxmore in the diocese of St. Asaph, the annual value of which is fixed at £5300, with the patronage of one hundred and thirteen livings.

Among the published productions of the deceased Prelate, is one rather celebrated, "A Sermon Preached before the House of Commons, in 1809."

EDWARD RUDGE, ESQ.

THIS venerable and highly respected country gentleman, who had attained the advanced age of eighty-three, died on the 3rd instant, at his seat, the Abbey Manor House, Evesham, having acted for many years as a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Middlesex. In the former shire, his ancestors had been settled from the middle of the sixteenth century; and so far back as 1637, Edward Rudge, Esq., of Evesham, served as Sheriff of London. The manor and site of the famous Monastery and Abbey lands of Evesham were purchased, in 1664, by Edward Rudge, of London, merchant, great-grandfather of the gentleman whose decease we record.

Mr. Rudge married twice; by his second wife, Margaret, widow of Daniel Bazalgette, Esq., he had no child; but by his first wife, Anne, only daughter of Peter Nouaille, Esq., of Great Ness House, Kent, he has left two sons and one daughter.

M. JOUY.

MANY men, although their works live, are often themselves forgotten, even before they die. Who has not heard of "L'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin," yet who gave recently a thought to its witty, and once-popular author, of late years lingering in a state of miserable imbecility? M. Jouy, who wrote "L'Hermite," a book so much in vogue at the period of the Bourbon Restoration, was a member of the "Académie Française," and produced also those applauded efforts of genius, "Guillaume Tell," "La Vestale," and "Fernand Cortez." The distinguished, but unfortunate, M. Jouy suffered that dreadful deprivation, loss of reason, and died on the 4th ult., at St. Germain-en-Laye.

MRS. SARAH MAWE.

THIS ingenious lady, the widow of Mr. John Mawe, the celebrated traveller in the Diamond District of Brazil, died at her house in the Strand, on the 10th inst., at a very advanced age. Mrs. Mawe had the honour of being appointed Mineralogical Preceptress to her Majesty, and gave to her Royal pupil, then Princess Victoria, lessons in Mineralogy and Conchology, as a portion of her Royal Highness' educational course at Kensington Palace.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ATHOL.—This nobleman, who has been suffering for some time under a mental disease, expired on Tuesday last, at his residence, at St. John's Wood.

DEATH OF HAWKINS, THE CRICKETER.—Charles Hawkins, who for some years was one of the Sussex crack Eleven, expired at Petworth, his native place, on Wednesday last, in the 29th year of his age. By profession he was a hair-dresser. He came out as a cricketer in 1838, when he played in the grand match between Sussex and All England, in which Sussex came off victorious.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

MORE and more fervently are the September suns parching up the unchosen few who still remain to do penance in the Great Metropolis. One feels almost as hot and solitary in London as Coleridge's Ancient Mariner did on the Enchanted Sea.

Alone, alone; all, all alone;
Alone in an empty square;
And never a friend with whom to dine;
To flirt with never a Fair.

The taste for rushing out of town at this season of the year may be derided as common, but it is decidedly classical. The old Romans indulged in it quite as vehemently as the modern Londoners. The "Patres Conscripti" shuddered at the thought of the Senate's sitting in September as much as our English legislators abhor the idea of an autumnal session; and, if they did not precisely "take a boat and go to Philippi," they took very good care to migrate to their villas, or to Bains, or some such ancient Brighton.

One remembers, indeed, in this weather, Cicero's description of his country-house at Arpinum, and the cool stream of his Tibrenus, or Horace's letter to his friend, about the "latebra dulces," which kept him fresh and lively "Septembribus horis," with the same envious keenness of appreciation which comes over a prisoner in town, on reading some joyous friend's letter about the delights of his box in —shire, or his eulogium on the coolness and comfort of his favourite marine retreat.

We daily grow more and more swallow-like in our migratory longings. An imaginary sweet voice of invitation sounds more and more sweetly in our ears—

Oh! quit this brick and mortar scene,
These streets of dust and dazzling light;
And roam with me by hamlets green,
Or chalky cliffs so white.
We'll roam beneath a rural sky,
From noisy London far,
And if too much you chance to sigh,
I'll bid you "ask Papa."

It is probably out of regard to the metropolis, and to prevent its being totally depopulated, like a second Palmyra, at this period, that certain Railway Directors have raised their fares so suddenly and severely since the rising of Parliament. But vain is the attempt to check the zeal for travelling out of the regions of the Bills of Mortality. Steam can carry us to our favourite Kentish scenes, by water as well as by land. To holiday seekers—

Time is no object; cheapness hath its charms,
The steamboat triumphs, while the train alarms.
So, to describe it in the Burger and Scott style,
Splash, splash, along the Thames we steam,
Hiss, hiss along the sea.
"Hurrah! hurrah! the steamer's cheap,
Who fears to steam with me?"

The news that has been borne to us from the North lately has been of a Sporting, that from the South has been of a Scientific character. Doncaster and Southampton have been the rival centres of attraction. The Jockey Club has mustered in great force at the one, the British Association for the Advancement of Science has achieved a great gathering at the other.

Oh, Yorkshire turf and Hampshire coast!
Ye are two pleasant places;
I know not which I like the most,
The Sections or the Races.
Between the two I pause, and read
Who first in fame at each is;
Sir Tatton Sykes' wondrous speed,
Sir Roderick's wondrous speeches.

We pause not here to dilate upon the great contest in the North, or to chronicle the winner of the fastest Leger upon record. Not that we scorn such topics. No—we are like the antique Romans, who, Horace tells us, were not permitted

Fortunum spernere cespitem:

which, as we translate it, means "they were not allowed to scorn the hazardous turf"—i. e., they all were encouraged to bet at the Races. But we leave the narration of how Sir Tatton Sykes has redeemed his defeat for the Derby by a triumph at Doncaster, and the pedigrees and performances of his competitors, because they are in better hands.

Their praise is hymned by loftier harps than mine.

We cannot, however, pass over, or wholly surrender to others, the glories of the Association. Many have been harping on them also, and some in no very friendly notes.

All they said, all they did, all their victuals and drink—
A Boswell sarcastic has noted them all;
And it seems pretty plain that some journalists think
That Science, like Mobs, should not gather at all.

We confess, however, that we are not of the number of those who think the worse of Science for being sociable. The Deipnosophists of Athenaeus always appeared to us to be very eminent and very exemplary philosophers.

Mais revenons à nos moutons,

(we mean no offence to the Association by the phrase), their week seems to have passed brilliantly by; not the less brilliantly for the number of bright eyes that shone on their meeting, and, like Pallas Athene, showed that a votress of science may also have perilous claims to the prize of beauty.

The Treasurer's report of tickets issued showed that no less than 198 fair helpmates of the Advancement of Science had honoured the Southampton Meeting.

The Geological Section was the favourite one with the ladies. Some mischief was, of course, occasioned by the presence of so much beauty, but it was more among hearts than heads. One semi-scientific friend of ours, who was long devoted to the Muses, but who vainly thought himself proof against the Graces, has deplored the sudden conquest of the deepest stratum of his heart in the following touching strains, which we reprint, in hopes that they may catch the victorious blue eyes that wrought the ill, and induce it to heal, like the spear of Achilles, the wound which itself has made. Our unfortunate Telephus heads his ditty—

WE MET IN SECTION A.

AIR.—"We met, 'twas in a crowd."

We met in Section A,
And I felt she had won me;
I scarce could hear a word,
For her eye was upon me.
Some remains were handed round
From a Tertiary Stratum;
She turned her head to look,
And, oh, how I did hate 'em.
The world may think me wise,
But I feel I must fly hence;
Oh, thou hast been the cause
Of my folly, fair Science.

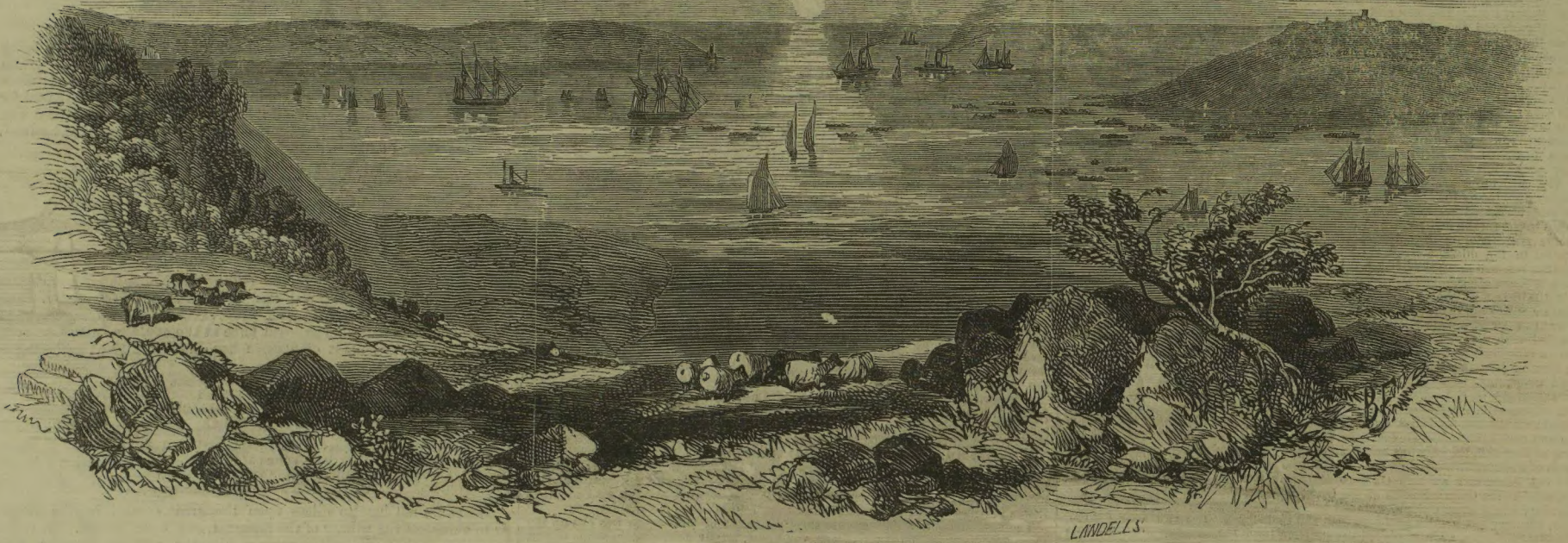
We met, 'twas once again,
A Professor was near her;
They were going by the train;
And I heard him "My dear" her.
I can't pronounce his name,
'Tis as bad as High German.
How could she like his speech?
'Twas as dull as a sermon.
Without science much advanced
I hence am retreating;
But I feel I've lost my heart
At this Southampton Meeting.

Losses of this sort are, however, easily repaired, and their occasional occurrence only gives interest to a Sanhedrim of the Wise. Altogether the Association seems to have left very pleasing recollections in Hampshire; and the advice of its members about deepening the Artesian well, on the common, was the only subject in which they displayed any tendency to prolonged boring.

PAYMENT OF A VERY OLD DEBT.—The new Pope has privileged an Anglo-Roman Company to intersect the Roman states with railways—a curious and interesting episode to the benefits reciprocally conferred by the Romans of old, in intersecting our own country with roads and aqueducts.—*The Builder*.

FUNERAL OF LORD METCALFE.—On Tuesday afternoon the mortal remains of Charles Theophilus, first and last Baron Metcalfe, were consigned to the grave. It has already been stated that that much-lamented nobleman died at Malshanger, near Basingstoke, but his body was removed on the morning of the funeral to within a few miles of the church of Winkfield, in Berkshire, to be deposited in the vault with his ancestors. The obsequies of the deceased peer were conducted in a manner quite becoming his high rank, and the great personal esteem in which he had ever been held, but at the same time with no unusual or ostentatious display. Amongst the mourners were Lord Monson, Sir Alan M'Donnell, Mr. James Metcalfe, Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, Mr. Brownrigg, M.P., Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., Messrs. Martin, Brownrigg, jun., Smythe, Howell, &c. The private carriages of several noblemen and gentlemen followed the mourning coaches; amongst the latter was that of Lord Ashbrooke, the brother-in-law of the deceased. It is understood that Mr. Brownrigg has been appointed Lord Metcalfe's executor, and that the bulk of his Lordship's property will go to Mr. James Metcalfe. His Lordship's brother, now in India, inherits the baronetcy, to which the deceased peer succeeded more than twenty years ago.

ROYAL VISIT TO CORNWALL.



THE ROYAL YACHTS OFF PENDENNIS CASTLE.

The extreme interest excited by the recent visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, together with the picturesque localities of the western part of the county, have induced us to extend our illustration of the Royal Excursion to the present Number. As we have already chronicled its leading incidents, we shall, on this occasion, chiefly refer to the localities.

The first of the Engravings shows

THE ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL SQUADRON OFF PENDENNIS CASTLE.

On Friday evening (4th), at a quarter before six, four steamers were descried from Pendennis Castle, steering E.S.E. At twenty minutes before seven, the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, with the Royal Standard flying at the main, was abreast the Light-house, which was lighted, when the half-moon battery of 24-pounders at Pendennis Castle commenced firing a salute of 21 guns. The detachment of troops in the fort was drawn up in the rear of the battery by their officer, Lieut. Coy, and presented arms. The Castle ground presented a multitude of people, who welcomed the Royal party with hearty cheers. Soon after the battery opened its fire, H.M. packet *Crane*, Lieut. Lewis, lying in Carrick Roads, also fired a salute, manned her yards, and cheered. The four steamers of which the squadron consisted, (the *Victoria and Albert*, the *Fairy*, the *Black Eagle*, and the *Garland*.) came in nearly abreast, the *Victoria and Albert* somewhat in advance. This yacht came to at one of the buoys in Carrick Roads, which are laid down for the use of the packets (the same buoy at which she moored in 1843), and was immediately surrounded by a great number of boats. The corporate body of the town of Falmouth went alongside the yacht in official costume, with an address from the loyal inhabitants.

Pendennis Castle was built by Henry VIII., and improved and strengthened by Queen Elizabeth. It long resisted the attack of Oliver Cromwell, whose lines of encampment may yet be seen. It now contains commodious barracks, store-houses, magazines, with apartments for the Lieutenant-Governor. A light-house has been erected on the east side of the harbour.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL.

(From a Correspondent.)

The fifth and sixth of September, 1846, will be memorable days in the annals of western Cornwall; for few are the occasions which history records of the presence of Royalty on its coasts.

The movements of the Royal yachts during their late cruise were watched with intense interest. It was known at Penzance early in the morning of Saturday that a Pilot for Scilly had been taken on board the *Victoria and Albert* at Falmouth; and that the vessels would leave that port at seven for the westward. They might be expected to arrive in Mount's Bay about ten; and within a few minutes of this time three steamers were indistinctly seen in the offing, one of which had the Royal Standard flying.

A signal gun was fired from the shore, which was followed by a Royal salute from the *Sylvia* cutter, from the batteries at the Mount, and from Penzance.

The effect was magical; on the instant all the usual occupations were at a stand still, and pleasure became the order of the day. There was a general rush to all the commanding points of view, but St. Michael's Mount was the favourite spot, and its summit and sides were soon studded with countless groups of well dressed people. At one time the vessels were reported to be standing in for the land, at another that they were steering for Scilly: thus hope and disappointment were by turns in the ascendant; but this state of suspense was not of long duration. The bay had been crossed and they were out of sight. At this time the weather was not very propitious; it was foggy until near one o'clock, when it began to brighten, and with the first gleam of sunshine, a Royal salute announced the near approach of the squadron, consisting of the *Victoria and Albert*, the *Fairy*, the *Black Eagle*, and the *Garland*. They had steamed as far as Cape Cornwall, and, after re-passing the Land's-end and the Logan Rock, were now rounding Mousehole Point, all in full view; and, passing in front of Penzance, they soon anchored near the Mount.

The weather was now become beautiful. In an incredibly short space of time, the sea was covered with boats of all sizes and description; amongst which the large bay boats with their tanned sails and tarred sides were very conspicuous, ("black boats," as her Majesty called them); they were crammed with spectators.

Addresses teeming with loyalty and congratulations fresh from the heart, by being dictated on the spur of the moment, were presented through the Lord Chamberlain, to her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cornwall, from the Mayors and Corporations of Marazion and Penzance, who approached the Royal yacht in boats dressed for the occasion, with the national colours flying, and the town arms on a white flag, the Sergeants with the maces, and the Mayor, Chaplain, and the Municipal body in their official costume, preceded by the Town Clerk. The accompanying sketch will give some idea of the busy scene; but how can we convey to the ear the deafening cheers from assembled thousands, and the loud "Hip, hip, hip, hurrahs" that followed each other in quick succession, when her Majesty, Prince Albert, or their Royal children, made their appearance on the quarter-deck.

About two o'clock, the Royal standard was hoisted on board the *Fairy*, and she steamed, or rather flew, towards Penzance Pier: Prince Albert landed on the northern arm, now building, and which is henceforward to bear his name. He was received by the worshipful the Mayor, Edward Bolitho, Esq., who conducted him to the smelting works of the Messrs. Bolitho, at Chyandour. From thence he went to the Museum of the Royal Geological Society, and carefully examined many of the valuable specimens. His Royal Highness has evidently made mineralogy his study, for he was very prompt in giving the German synonyms to the different minerals. After driving through part of the town, he re-embarked, and went to the opposite side of the bay, and inspected a copper mine—Trenow Consols. Her Majesty and the Royal children did not quit the *Fairy*; and, after skirting the Bay, returned to the Mount Roads, and sent the steamer for her Royal Consort.

On Sunday morning, divine service was performed on board the yacht; but previous to this, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite landed on the Mount, and remained on shore more than an hour, viewing its beauties, and those of the surrounding country, and in inspecting the Castle.

Milton has sung of the "Guarded Mount," and before his time Spenser asked—

St. Michael's Mount who does not know,
That wards the Western Coast?

And there are countless stirring associations connected with it.

For the admirers of nature, there are its own unrivalled beauties and picturesque scenery; for the geologist, a rich field for study and observation—with its huge blocks of granite, and the different strata traversed by veins of quartz, and at its base a granitic bed, which yields its claim of primogeniture to clay slate—to the discomfiture of many theoretical savants. For the mineralogist, there are lodes of copper, lead and tin, which the late proprietor, Sir John St. Aubyn, with great good taste, would not suffer to be worked. A few topazes have, also, been found here.

Its ecclesiastical history commences in remote ages. Passing over the legend, Archangel St. Michael made his appearance on the Mount, we find it endowed by Edward the Confessor; and from his time to the reign of Richard I., it was exclusively devoted to religious purposes. After the Conquest, it was annexed by Robert, Earl of Merton and Cornwall, to the Monastery of St. Michael de periculo maris, on the coast of Normandy; and this connection was continued until the reign of Edward III. Henry VI. granted this Priory to King's College, Cambridge; and Edward IV. to the Nunnery of Sion, Middlesex.

Many have been the inducements in by-gone days held out to entice visitors to the Mount. Pope Gregory, nearly eight centuries ago, granted "a remission of a third part of their penance, to all the faithful who should enrich, endow, or visit the Church of Mount St. Michael;" and five hundred years before this, St. Keyne performed a pilgrimage to this sacred spot—and she was of Royal blood.

There was a monastery and a convent formerly on the Mount; the latter stood on the site of the present "new buildings."

The historian and the antiquary will find ample riches in store for them in the history of this spot. There is little doubt that the Mount was "the Ictis" of Diodorus Siculus. In the earliest ages the Phœnicians, the polite merchants of those times, traded here for tin.

The first record of any military transaction connected with the Mount was in the reign of Richard the First, when it was surprised and taken by Henry de la Pomeroy. Afterwards, in the eighteenth year of Edward the Fourth, John Vere, Earl of Oxford, after the defeat of the Lancastrians at Barnet, set sail for St. Michael's Mount, and having disguised himself and attendants in the habits of pilgrims, obtained entrance, massacred the garrison, and seized the fortress, which he valiantly defended for some time against the forces of Edward, but was at length compelled to surrender.

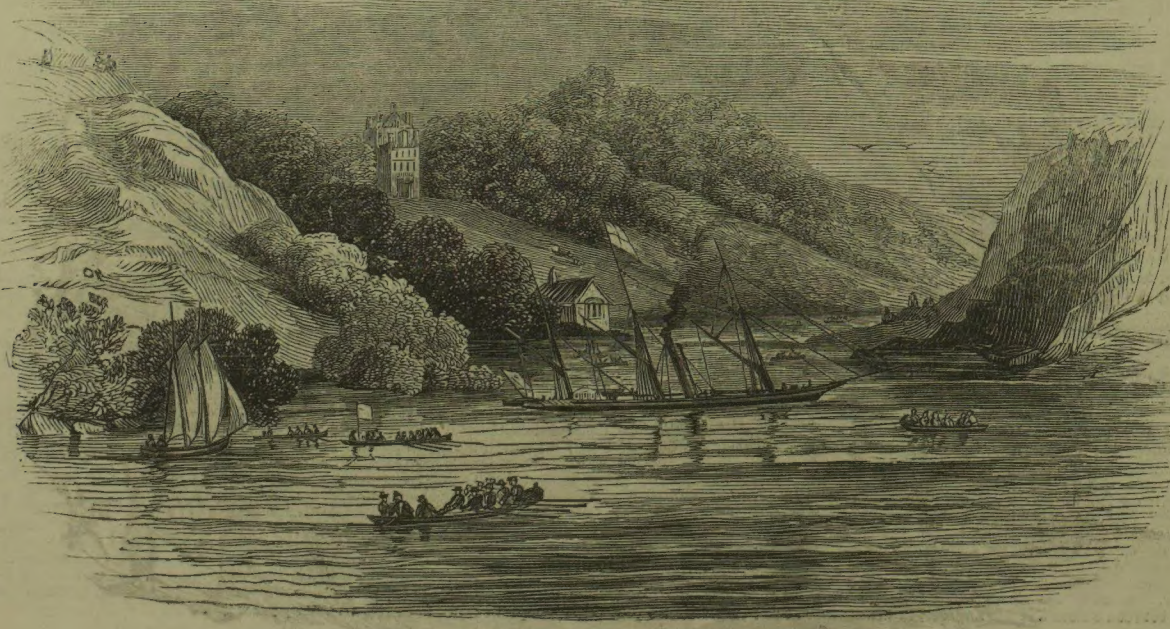
In Henry the Seventh's reign, the wife of Perkin Warbeck, the pretended son of Edward the Fourth, fled here for safety. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, many families of distinction fled to the Mount for security; and during the Civil Wars it was taken by the Parliament forces, under the command of Col. Hammond; when the Duke of Hamilton, who had been confined there, was liberated. At this time, from the strength of the fortifications, it was considered impregnable and almost inaccessible. This was the last military transaction of its history.

The government of the Mount, as a military post, was bestowed on Humphry Arndel, Esq.; then to J. Milton, Esq.; afterwards to William Harris, Esq.; and Queen Elizabeth, in the 29th year of her reign, demised it to Arthur Harris, of Kenegle, Esq.; it then passed to Francis Basset, Esq., and from him to the St. Aubyn family.

History has so run away with us, that we had almost forgotten to conclude Queen Victoria's Visit to Mount's Bay. As the vessels were about to depart, her Majesty was observed on the quarter-deck in conversation with Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who, on going aft, said—"Her Majesty has desired me to wish you all good bye." This was very gratifying to those who were within hearing; and the same gracious message was as distinctly conveyed to the assembled thousands who were at a distance, and whose eyes were fixed on the yacht. The Royal standard of England was dipped and then re-hoisted; speaking plainly enough that her Majesty wished all her faithful subjects in Mount's Bay "good bye." The reply of one and all was—"May God bless the Queen."

FOWEY AND RESTORMEL.—PLACE-HOUSE.

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 8, her Majesty and Prince Albert landed at Fowey from the Royal yacht, and proceeded to visit the ancient Castle of Restormel, belonging to the Duke of Cornwall. As it was currently reported that her Majesty would pass through Lostwithiel, on her way thither, there were but few persons fortunate enough to witness her arrival, the Royal cortege having taken a different route from the one generally expected. In the interior of this ancient structure her Majesty alighted, and proceeded with the Prince to examine the various apartments, now fast falling to decay, of this venerable fabric, with which they appeared to be very much interested. The only part remaining is the Keep, placed on a steep mound formed out of a rocky hill, and having a deep ditch. The enclosure of the Keep is an exact circle of 110 feet diameter within; it has walls 10 feet thick at the top; from the present floor of the ground rooms to the top of the



THE FAIRY IN THE RIVER FAL, NEAR TREGOTHNAN.

ROYAL VISIT TO CORNWALL.



THE ROYAL YACHTS OFF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

parapet, is 34 feet. Restormel Castle was a seat of the family of the Cardinans; it afterwards came into the possession of the Earls of Cornwall.

Leaving this ivy-mantled ruin, the Royal visitors, attended by their suite and Mr. Richard Taylor, one of the officers of the Duchy, walked half a mile to inspect the iron-mine in the lands of the Duchy of Cornwall, of which Mr. John Taylor is the lessee. At an early hour, the various officers connected with the mine were on the alert, a messenger having arrived the previous evening to announce the Royal intention of examining the mine by going into one of the adits. Tram carriages, cushioned and lined with green baize, were prepared for the purpose, and every other kind of arrangement was adopted by the active and intelligent officers of the mine to make our beloved Queen and her august Consort as comfortable as possible during their subterranean excursion. Her Majesty and the Prince having entered the Royal tram-wagon, were then partially arrayed in the usual style for underground trips. The courage and firmness of her Majesty were the general theme of admiration. They were drawn 300 fathoms into the bowels of the earth, where her Majesty and the Prince got out of the carriage and entered the excavations. The Prince took a pick and knocked off some ore, which he brought out with him. Her Majesty was heartily and most lustily cheered when she entered, and more heartily so, if possible, when she came out. Her Majesty and the Prince were observed to address with the greatest affability not only the principal officers of the establishment, but even the common men in their red working dresses. Her Majesty's visit, so unexpected, and so devoid of pomp and parade, has conferred a high honour on this mine and neighbourhood. On her return the Queen passed through the town of Lostwithiel, and stopped to receive an address from the Corporation.

PLACE-HOUSE, the seat of J. T. Treffry, Esq., was next visited. We have engraved this fine old pile on our front page: it is reputed to have been the Palace of the Kings or Earls of Cornwall, many of whom lie buried, adjoining in their chained armour and coats of mail. It was afterwards called the "Plas," or the "Place," and had been occupied by the Treffrys, according to Halse's "History of Cornwall," during sixteen descendants previously to the reign of James II. Sir John Treffry distinguished himself at the Battle of Cressy, was made a "knight banneret" on the field, and had an honourable augmentation to his arms given to him for his signal services, viz., supporters, and, as a quartering, the fleur de lis, from the arms of France. Leland, when speaking of the Frenchmen having divers times assailed the town of Fowey, and last most notably about Henry the Sixth's time (1457), informs us that the wife of Thomas Treffry the second, Jun., with her men, repelled the French out of her house, in her husband's absence; "whereupon Thos. Treffry builded a right faire and strong embeate tower in his house, and embated it to the walls of his house, in a manner made it a castle, and onto this day it is the glorie of the towne building of Foey." Sir John Treffry and his brother, W. Treffry, Esq., were attainted by Richard III. but afterwards restored by Act of Parliament to their estates by Henry VII. Thomas Treffry, Esq., was member for the county during the two first Parliaments of Philip and Mary; and, for having opposed the Queen's marriage with Philip, was obliged to leave the kingdom, whereby his estates were greatly worsted.

The apartments are numerous. In the Hall is a richly carved ceiling of oak; against the walls are the arms of King Edward the Sixth, and the first Earl of Bedford, with quarterings, all well executed, and placed there in Edward the Sixth's reign; under which King, Thos. Treffry held a commission, authorising him "to kill, slay, burn, and destroy all the enemies of the republic." In the said Hall are the arms of Treffry and Tresithneys, quartered in Queen Elizabeth's time; and in the other parts of the house, the arms of Treffry, with supporters, in Henry the Sixth's and Richard the Third's time; and the arms of Treffry emblazoned with those of France, &c.

On her Majesty's return from Restormel Castle, the Royal party, the Lords and Ladies in Waiting, &c., entered Mr. Treffry's drive, which commands a delightful view of the river and picturesque harbour of Fowey. On her arrival, the Queen was received by the owner and Capt. Davis with every demonstration of loyalty; and Mr. Treffry had the honour of conducting her Majesty and Prince Albert, through the tessellated Porphyry Entrance, into the ancient Hall, where Mr. Treffry presented to the Queen a loyal Address from the borough of Fowey. On leaving the house, her Majesty and suite ascended the steps on the left, to view the sculptured effigy of the "Heroine" before alluded to; and to examine the Porphyry Arch, which is twenty-two feet high, and very massive, and supports the eastern square of the tower, as well as the arches of jasper, amethyst, porphyry, and shorle, in the hall connecting the western tower with the mansion. Previous to his departure, Prince Albert expressed his intention of having a porphyry arch constructed in a similar manner to that at Place. Mr. Treffry had the honour to present to his Royal Highness a beautiful model of Restormel Castle, made of cork; also, a splendid drawing of Place House, and another of the Viaduct; which the Prince was most graciously pleased to accept.

Though Fowey is not of the maritime importance it was in the reign of Edward III.—when its inhabitants could boast of 60 tall ships and 770 seamen—yet, its beautiful and secure harbour, with all its natural advantages, remain the same. From its bold and picturesque outline, and general character of the scenery, it presents objects worthy the pencil of the artist; and its historical associations are of the highest interest.

On leaving the southern entrance, through a row of lime trees towards the landing-place, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by their suite, walked through the streets of Fowey, totally unguarded, except by her loyal and faithful Cornishmen. She was received on the Royal Victoria Stairs by a guard of honour, composed of the Coast Guard, under the command of Captain Holman. The Royal

yacht left the harbour under a salute, and was soon followed by the *Fairy*, *Black Eagle*, and *Garland*; when all proceeded eastward.

MUSIC.

(From our own Correspondent.)
HEREFORD FESTIVAL.

The 123rd Meeting of the three Choirs has terminated. The collections at the doors of the Cathedral by the ladies produced £812 18s. 4d. The sale of tickets did not meet the expenditure, and it is expected that each Steward will have to pay £120. The loss falls on six gentlemen, whose names are worthy of record:—the Venerable Archdeacon Vickers, Rector of Chetton, Salop; the Rev. R. L. Freer, B.D., Rector of Bishopstone; the Rev. W. Hassall, M.A., Vicar of Much Dewchurch; J. Bailey, Esq., M.P.; R. Pulsford, Esq., M.P.; and W. L. Childe, Esq., of Kinet Hall, Salop. The Festival was attended by Earl Somers, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the President; the Earl of Oxford, the Rev. the Lord Viscount Hereford, Viscount Eastnor, M.P., Vice Patrons; Lord Bateman, the Bishop of Hereford, the Dean of Hereford, Sir T. Frankland Lewis, Sir T. Hastings, Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., Sir E. S. Stanhope, Bart., Sir V. Cornwall, the Hon. Mrs. Holland, W. Dowdeswell, Esq., M.P., the Dean of Exeter, the Hon. and Rev. J. S. Cox, Archdeacon Wetherell, Colonel Scudamore, Sir F. Onseley, the Stewards, &c. This attendance, and the financial results we have named above, are regarded as better than had been anticipated. It is, however, hard that the town, like Worcester and Gloucester, did not provide a guarantee fund to relieve the Stewards from some portion of the loss. Whatever opinions may exist as to the mode of obtaining money for the poorer clergy, by begging in a Cathedral, there can be no question that the whole county is benefited materially by such gatherings, and that a great deal has been achieved in the promotion of musical taste by the performances.

The programmes at the Cathedral in the morning and in the Shire Hall in the evening were, on the whole, well executed. In our last Number we brought up our reports to the First Concert. Mozart's "Requiem," with Professor Taylor's absurd adaptation to English words, was smoothly done. Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," filled as it is with appalling difficulties, both for players and singers, did not go so well; and in the Terzetto, "Lond proclaim," sung by Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey and Machin, there was a complete break down—the fault, apparently, of the tenor. The Oratorio, with its continuous chromatic and harmonic changes, did not please; and Handel's "Messiah," on the Friday morning, was quite a relief. The company was, however, not so great as is usual at this sublime work. The singing of the Misses Williams in the airs "He shall feed his flock," and in the "Come unto Him"—of Miss Dolby in the pathetic

"He was despised"—of Miss Birch in the air "But thou didst not leave"—and of Mr. Phillips in the "Why do the nations," were the most striking pieces. Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Lockey divided the tenor music, and Mr. Machin shared the bass with Phillips; so the "Messiah" was done full justice to. The band and chorus were quite at home, of course, in Handel.

The selection from Weber's "Oberon," at the Second Concert, was a great treat. Miss Birch, in the great scena, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," particularly distinguished herself. She delivered this noble composition with a force of dramatic inspiration, rarely attained by our English vocalists. Miss Dolby sang the beautiful air "Oh, Araby," with much taste and delicacy. Beethoven's C Minor Symphony was extremely well executed, led by Mr. Willey. Miss Dolby was encored in Linley's "Spirit of Love." Knivet's glee, "The Midge's Dance," sang by Miss Birch, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H. Phillips, was called for a second time. Mr. Hobbs sang Lover's "Road of Life" very nicely; and Hatton's duet, "Two Laughing Fairies," was charmingly interpreted by the Misses Williams. At the Third, and last, Concert, on Friday night, Mendelssohn's Music to "Midsummer Night's Dream" was given, but seemed not to make the slightest impression on the auditory. Indeed the apathy with which the finest music was received at Hereford was quite inconceivable. Mr. Hatton performed Mozart's D Minor Piano-forte Concerto exquisitely, but was met with utter frigidity. The Earl of Mornington's glee, "O, Bird of Eve," sung by Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, and Phillips, was encored; as also Phillips, in "Haste thee, Nymph." Handel's Laughing Chorus, a composition as clever as it is vivacious, was certainly one of the most exciting pieces during the Festival—there was no resisting Phillips's unctuous style. Herold's "Zampa" Overture, Wilbye's madrigal, "Flora gave me," and Dr. John Bull's version of the national anthem, were included in the farewell scheme.

The performances on the whole reflected credit on the Conductor, Mr. Smith, and the leaders, Messrs. Cooke and Willy; but we think that the present system practised at the three choirs, of exchanging organists, might be materially improved upon. Why not engage an efficient London Conductor, and allow each organist to preside at his own instrument, with the capabilities of which he must be better acquainted than with a strange one. The resident organist of each town could attend to all the business arrangements and have his mind relieved from the fatigue of rehearsals and performances.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

THE ITALIAN OPERA AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—"The vocalists already engaged," says the *Morning Chronicle*, of Wednesday, "for Covent-garden Theatre, are as follow:—Primi soprani: Grist, Persiani, Stefanoni, and Ronconi. Primi contralti: Albani and Angor. Seconda Donne: Mdle. Piombanti and Lega. Primi Tenori: Mario, Salvi, Lavia, and Perez. Primi bassi baritoni:



RESTORMEL CASTLE.

* This tower fell about seventy years since; but it is remarkable that two busts of the heroine who so gallantly repulsed the French have been found, and are still preserved. The present proprietor has restored the tower, &c. A most commanding prospect can be obtained by ascending to the height of 165 feet.

Tamburini, Ronconi, Spech, and Polonini. Primi bassi profondi: Marini, Silva, Corradi, and Alba. Primi bassi comici: Rosvere and Ley. Secondi tenori: Biada and Alberti. And secondi bassi: Morelli and Lopez." It is added that Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, the sister of Malibran, is expected to be added to the above troupe. Costa is musical director, composer, and conductor. He has selected a band of 80 players and a chorus of 60 voices, nearly all from the late company of her Majesty's Theatre. After Jullien's next concert has terminated, the theatre is to be newly decorated. It is stated that there will be 200 private boxes. The embellishments are to be on a scale of unprecedented splendour. The season will commence in March, and the nights of performance Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. M. Joseph Persiani, the composer, and husband of the syren of that name, is the manager for the capitalists of distinction who have undertaken the speculation. In addition to the usual orchestra, a military band has been engaged by Costa; and "Don Giovanni" will be given with the triple orchestra. All the engagements have been made for three years certain. It is not yet decided whether there will be a ballet for the first season.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 20.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—St. Matthew the Apostle.
TUESDAY, 22.—New Post-Office opened, 1829.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Ponson died, 1808—Day and night of nearly equal length.
THURSDAY, 24.—Jupiter rises at 8h. 45m. p.m.
FRIDAY, 25.—Mars rises at 5h. 21m. a.m.
SATURDAY, 26.—Saturn rises at 4h. 43m. p.m., and sets at 2h. 17m. a.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 26.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 2 25 A. 2 42	M. 2 55 A. 3 11	M. 3 26 A. 3 42	M. 3 57 A. 4 13	M. 4 29 A. 4 47	M. 5 3 A. 5 24

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. R. T." and "T. S. B." Middleton, should provide themselves with "Walker's Electrotyping Manipulation," 1s.
"W. J. L." Barnsbury Road.—Walker places the accent on the middle syllable in "Sonorous": as does Thomson, in the line—
"Down comes a deluge of sonorous hail."
"J. J." Manchester.—"Cobbett's English Grammar."
"A Subscriber," Newington, is recommended to deliver the commodity to its purchaser.
"M. A. O."—Should M. Leonard visit England, with his learned Dogs, we will notify the same. An interesting account of their performances is given in Vol. xxxviii. of the "Mirror."
"H. P." should address a note of inquiry to the Secretary to the Training College, Stanley Grove, Chelsea. (See also No. 44 of our Journal, where the College is engraved and described.)
"Semper Fidelis" had better consult a respectable Solicitor upon so critical a matter.
"S. W. D." should apply at the Society's Depository, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—2. The address of the Governors' Benevolent Society is 1, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park.—3. "Hints on Etiquette." (Longmans.)
"J. H." Hardingham Hall, may obtain the "United States Almanac" of Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo-place; price about 3s. 6d. A Sloop differs from a Cutter by having a fixed bowsprit and a jib-stay.
"H. W. J." Bayswater.—Merchants' Clerks are not among the persons exempt from serving on Juries by the 2nd sect. 6 George IV., c. 59.
"A. Q."—By the New Tariff, "Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, alive" may be imported duty free.
"Mary," Lancaster.—A married woman may be made executrix to a will; but, in such a case, she cannot act alone, and if the husband waste the estate, she will not be liable. (Chanc. Rep. 323. Powell's Advice.)
"Potato"—Pope Nicholas V. died of grief, 1455. The vaults unearthed in Bridelane were not adapted for illustration. Our Correspondent should not place a high value upon "Antiquities" paragraphs.
"A Constant Reader," Stoke Newington, may see a file of the Morning Post at Deacon's Coffee-house, Walbrook.
"R. R." Manchester.—We have not room.
"A. B." Gloucester.—From one of Mr. Macaulay's brilliant Essays: we do not recollect which.
"W. S." Wilderness Park.—A newspaper, if written on, is chargeable by the Post Office; but, the person to whom it is addressed cannot be compelled to take it in and pay the postage. The execution was public.
"W. S." Marglebone.—Breadth. Length. Height.
Exeter Hall 90 ft. 138 ft. 48 ft.
Birmingham Town Hall 65 ft. 140 ft. 65 ft.
These fine Rooms are engraved in Nos. 107 and 226 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"An Old Subscriber and Admirer" is assured that the delay is the fault of the Engraver: we have sent him our Correspondent's letter as a refresher.
"F. M. S." Kennington.—Not prepaid.
"A Constant Reader," Maidstone.—In "Metamorphosis," the accent is on the third syllable.
"E. K. R." Kelso.—The case is a breach of trust: it often happens that impostors escape through the delicacy of their dupes.
"Nihil," Jersey.—We have not room.
"Philo."—The grave Johnson defines "Flirtation" to be "a quick, sprightly motion. A cant word among women." Pope talks of a muslin founce having "an agreeable flirtation air." It is synonymous with coquetry.
"C. O."—1. The Wellington Statue will be placed on the Green Park Arch in about ten days.—2. At Footscray, Kent.
"P. B." Prince's-street.—Declined.
"J. S." and "S. V."—The distant Lodge to which the receiving Member belongs will be fineable, if the money advanced by the first-named Lodge be not repaid.
"D. M."—The well-endowed College at Bromley, is for Clergymen's Widows, only. There are several Almshouses in the neighbourhood of London, to which "Old Maids" are eligible: benevolence has not left them to their "single blessedness." (See the List in the volume of "Metropolitan Charities." S. Low.)
"J. W." Swansea, will find a well-executed Series of Engravings of "The Crown Jewels," in No. 148 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"J. H." Torquay.—We have not room.
"Inquisitor," Truro.—Pronounced as spell.
"A Whaler," the Hague.—We do not know of any periodical work exclusively chronicling the results of the Whale Fisheries. The "Nautical Magazine" occasionally records them.
"Anglicanus."—The price of "Walker's Elementa Liturgica," (a capital work), is 30s. (Longmans.)
We are not aware of any really practicable machine to turn over music leaves, without the performer taking his hands off the keys.
"Annie."—Thorough-bass is essential to learners, although too often neglected at schools.
"J. G. C."—Apply to Whittaker and Co., Oliver, or Cocks, for the singing-books required.
"Baritone-Bassi."—We do not regard the Wilhelm-Hullah system of singing classes as calculated to form a good singer, although it is of service at the beginning.
"R. H."—Cramer, Beale and Co., or Addison, Regent-street; or Chappell, in Bond-street.
"A Subscriber from No. 1."—Carlotta Gristi is an Italian.
"W. S."—Pronounced See-vor-ee.
"A Constant Reader."—Dr. Gauntlett is Organist of St. Olave's, Southwark.
"Old Dan Tucker."—Apply to the Ethiopian Serenaders, for an instruction-book on the Banjo.
"Kuricola."—A line addressed to the Apollonion Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, or to Mr. Parker, Publisher, in the Strand, will meet with prompt attention.
"Casar."—A reference to the Gazette (published in all the Newspapers) of the months referred to, will enable our Correspondent to ascertain the number of commissions granted with or without purchase.
"T. D. H."—Winwick, in Lancashire, and Doddington, in Cambridgeshire, are, we believe, the richest livings in England.
"A Constant Reader."—On the purchase of a commission in the Army, it is not required of the young Officer to go to any Military School.
"O. K."—A letter addressed "St. Margaret's, Twickenham," will reach the gentleman in question.
"C. W."—The Queen might have married whom she pleased. Her choice was not confined to "Princes of the Royal Blood."
"A Wiltshire Correspondent."—We know of no other means of obtaining the employment, but by application to the Superintendents of the Dockyards.
"J. K. A." is thanked for his good wishes: the gilt is nearly rubbed off the ginger-bread.
"A Constant Reader."—Thanks.
"Johnny."—"Black's Guide to Scotland" is a capital work. Velvet is not mentioned in any documents earlier than the 13th century; so that Alfred the Great wearing velvet seems out of the question.
"J. L. G." Westbourne-terrace.—Declined.
"Bookworm" should send his Library to a Book Auctioneer's.
"W. W." Rye.—"The Illustrated New Testament" is in the press.
"C. R."—George-street, Edinburgh.—Under consideration.
"A Subscriber" may obtain a small pamphlet on Wax-Modeling. (Reed, King William-street, Strand.)
"G. H."—See the minute account of Christ's Hospital, in No. 208 of our Journal.
"An Unimpaired Subscriber."—What kind of work—a County History, or popular Description?
"P. T. O."—A certificate is not only required for killing game, but also for shooting Woodcocks, Snipes, Quails, Landrails, or Rabbits, though, for the latter, open to certain objections.—Colonel Hawker, on Shooting. Whether insects be endowed with any senses different from those of the superior animals, cannot easily be ascertained.
"W. H. B."—The selling of Fireworks is illegal, and punishable by fine.
"A Constant Subscriber," near Bristol, is thanked for the Sketch of Restormel.
"A Correspondent," Leyton.—Passports for the Netherlands are granted at the Consul's Office, 123, Fenchurch-street, between ten and four; fee, 5s.
"Mr. Froth" will find the Portrait of Mr. Haydon, in No. 218 of our Journal; and that of Chief Justice Tindal, in No. 220.
"H. E. H." Alnwick.—Address a note to Taylor, Bookseller, Wellington-street, Strand.

"L. D. L." Stamford-street.—There are several Loan Societies in London, of whom a sum under £100 may be borrowed. We doubt as to the second inquiry.
INELIGIBLE.—"E. D. E." The Sonnet.

THE NEW MILITARY KNAPSACK, engraved in our Journal of last week, has not been shown by the Artist properly placed upon the wearer, in the first Engraving. (See page 172.) The arms or yoke should be in a direct line, in front, on the turn of the barrel of the ribs, as shown in the second Engraving; and the breast-strap should be so raised as not to touch the chest when buckled.
RECEIVED.—"A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland." By John Burke, Esq., Author of the "Peerage and Baronetage," &c. And, John Bernard Burke, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. 2 vols., large octavo.

Our Subscribers and the Public are apprized that from this date, the Numbers comprised in Vols. 1, 2, and 3 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, (Nos. 1 to 87, inclusive,) cannot be sold separately, but only in volumes. This alteration, rendered imperative, by the constant demand for back Numbers, will, we trust, suggest to our Subscribers the necessity of keeping their Sets of our Journal perfect, in order to insure its entirety as an unique ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1846.

The week has produced one political, or semi-political event; the destruction of the potato crops, which the Protectionists denied last autumn, has been admitted by them, or by Lord George Bentinck for them. Ten millions sterling, he says, barely represents the value of the food destroyed, and which must be supplied from some quarter. He wishes to explain to the agriculturists why prices have not fallen so much and so suddenly as they were assured they would do in consequence of the new measures. But, unless very skilfully handled, this course of argument tends to excite other ideas than those inculcated by the noble Lord; the most determined opponent of the Corn-Laws could not have established a stronger reason for their repeal. People, too, will be apt to think that the judgment which so clearly foresaw what has now happened, could not have been far wrong last year.

In Ireland the scarcity is more severely felt, and is deepening into a famine; the awful task that a Government must undertake which attempts to supply employment and food, to a whole nation, is becoming visible; the operations, which in a healthy state of things, go on almost imperceptibly, when they have to be carried on by an Executive Government, are found beyond almost any command of wealth and labour. The "Commissariat" of an army has often been the greatest difficulty of a General; but when it has to be arranged for nearly an entire nation, it exceeds all estimate. The Executive is endeavouring to strike a medium between two courses; remain passive it cannot; but neither can it undertake to feed all. Its chief resource is giving labour, or compelling it to be given. This kind of relief is now made obligatory; and it is easy to see how Ireland is gradually falling under a poor law. Like causes produce like effects. The misery of an unemployed and starving peasantry in the "good old times" of England, when famines were of frequent occurrence, and men could be whipped and branded for asking charity—facts which Lord John Manners and the Young Englanders strangely overlook—compelled the proprietors of land to devise some means of saving themselves from continual turbulence and depredation. All "coercive" measures had been exhausted; Ireland never suffered worse atrocities than were inflicted on the people of England in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; thousands upon thousands were hung, and the whip was plied with an activity never surpassed among the blacks of slaveholding nations. At last, as poverty could neither be scourged nor strangled out of existence, the expedient of employing and feeding it was tried, and successfully. The celebrated Poor-Law of Elizabeth, so much lauded as an emanation of benevolence on the part of that "man-minded" Queen, was really but a rational measure for the protection of property; a little was sacrificed to secure a peaceable enjoyment of the remainder. The benefit that measure has proved to this country no one can calculate. Many as may have been the abuses which sprang from it, the great principle was asserted, that all born on English soil should have the means of supporting life secured to them; that those who had should give to those who had not. It immediately became the direct interest of those most liable to the assessment to see that the poor were employed profitably; and, as labour is wealth—the only wealth, indeed—so has the land continued to prosper; its surface now supports five-fold the population, with not a tenth of the misery that was continually occurring ere numbers had begun to "press upon space." Ireland is now undergoing the pressure that forced England upon a Poor-Law: charity will not avail when it is a whole nation that asks relief. The law is less capricious than human dispositions; what anybody may do without it, everybody must do with it. We are glad to see that the Irish landed proprietors are beginning to speak of a Poor-Law without alarm; and, in what is required of them at the present juncture, they exhibit themselves in a favourable light, as the extent and reality of the affliction becomes seriously felt. A Belfast journal says:—

In the present crisis, the conduct of the Irish landlords is beyond all praise. They have acted, and are acting, as becomes them. They do not oppose or resist the measures of Government on the ground of their being too burdensome. So far is this from being the case, in the suggestions they have proposed, that they not only recognise the principle of assessment provided by the Government, but they strongly impress it upon the public mind, that all public measures of relief will be utterly unavailing, unless the landed proprietors, both individually and collectively, make sacrifices proportioned to the extent of the misfortune.

THE Foreign intelligence still represents Madrid to be in a state of intense excitement about the French Marriage: there are protests under signature; many seizures of Journals, which appear with great blanks in their leaders, where offensive comments have been erased by the pen of authority; a French courier, who could not find his way to the Hotel of the Embassy, has been hooted and pelted by the populace. And, in the midst of all this, the intrigue, or negotiation, whichever name it may deserve, goes on successfully; the Cortes have been assembled, and officially informed of the two Royal Marriages, of which much more has been made than the nature of the event can justify. Much more important—to France, at least—is the scarcity with which the country is said to be threatened, and the rumours of a revival of the war "that for a space did fail," in Algiers.

ESCAPE OF DON CARLOS.

A telegraphic despatch has been received from Paris announcing the escape of Don Carlos.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, continue at Osborne House. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attended by the Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting, went on Tuesday afternoon, in the *char-a-banc*, drawn by four ponies, to Newport. Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended on horseback. Her Majesty and the Royal party returned to Osborne House, by way of Barton. The necessary preparations for the reception of her Majesty and the Prince Consort at Windsor, are to be completed by Tuesday, on which day the Court will take its departure from Osborne House. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, will arrive upon a visit to her Majesty, either on the afternoon of the 22nd, or during the forenoon of the following day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Monday next, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Hugo Daniel Harpur, B.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford; after which, they will repair to the Great Hall, Christ's Hospital, where, according to annual custom, Orations on the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered by the four senior scholars, who are about to proceed to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford: the first in Latin, by Malcolm Laing; the second in English, by Thomas Stedman Polehampton; the third in Greek, by Thomas Johnson Potter; the fourth in French, by Edward Algernon Newton. Eight Poems will also be recited by the other senior scholars, viz., a Latin Aneid ode, on "Godfrey addressing Jerusalem," by Edward Hayman; a Greek Iambic ode, on "Prince Henry's Apology, and the King's Reply," from Shakespeare's "Henry IV.," by John Daniel Williams; an English poem, on "Egypt," by D'Arcy Charles Wentworth Thompson; a Latin Hexameter translation of "Adam and Eve's Morning Hymn," by Charles Dacre Craven; original Greek Iambics, on Charles I's Last Interview with his Children," by Charles Edward Searle; original Latin Elegiacs, on the "Punjab," by Robert Black; a Greek Sapphic translation of "Gray's Hymn to Adversity," by James Lemphire Hammond; and an English ode, on "The Pictures of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert" (painted in commemoration of their late visit to Christ's Hospital), by William Allan Russell.

BANK OF ENGLAND MEETING.—A general court was held on Thursday morning in the Bank Parlour, to consider of a dividend. The meeting was not very fully attended, the tranquil state of the money market and the good position of the affairs of the corporation rendering any discussions of importance unlikely. The Governor took the chair at the usual hour, and acquainted the court that this was a meeting to consider a dividend, pursuant to the charter and the bye-laws; and the directors having carefully considered the Bank's accounts, proposed a dividend at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for the half year, out of interest and profits. Last year the "Rest" stood, on the 3rd of September, at £3,588,887, an increase on the previous return of £15,363. On the 28th of February, 1846, it was £3,689,430; a further increase of £100,543. On the 31st of August last, it was £3,893,753, an increase of 150,393. The total increase on the whole year had been £250,860. The directors had great satisfaction in offering so favourable a statement to the proprietors, and moved the declaration of the dividend. Mr. de Winter considered, as the affairs were so satisfactory, that the dividend ought to be increased to 4 per cent., and moved a resolution to that effect. If this was lost, he should propose that a bonus of 2 per cent. should be declared immediately. Posterity would reap the benefit of the improved situation of the present Bank stockholders, not he. The Governor assured the proprietor that the subject had not been lost sight of, but that upon the whole the directors considered it best for the interest of the corporation that the dividend proposed by the court should be agreed to. A desultory conversation followed, in which several proprietors took part; the amendment was put and lost, and the original motion for the dividend carried. Mr. de Winter said he would now move that a bonus for the half year be declared, but he was reminded by the Governor that the bye-laws prevented any proprietor from moving two amendments at the same court on the motion for a dividend, and, therefore, the hon. proprietor did not persevere, but stated that at every future meeting he should move for an increase in the dividend.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—The Registrations for the metropolitan districts have commenced, but no points of particular interest have been brought before the Revising Barristers. Mr. Arnold, the Revising Barrister for the City of London, however, has adopted a course which is likely to put a stop to frivolous objections. In cases where objections have not been properly sustained, he has awarded the full amount of costs. In consequence of this decision, the objections to 636 liverymen and 900 householders, will be withdrawn, thus materially reducing the amount of business before the court.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The fifth report of the Council of the School of Design, from June, 1845, to June, 1846, signed by Lord Colborne, as chairman, has recently been printed as a Parliamentary document. It extends to nearly forty pages, and gives a favourable account of the metropolitan as well as the provincial branch schools. It appears that among the manufacturing communities throughout the kingdom, a sense of cultivating taste and of improving skill in ornamental design is becoming more and more evident. In every department of labour to which a knowledge of the arts of design is applicable—among manufacturing proprietors and operative artisans—the subject of their commercial value is attracting increased attention, and instances of earnest interest in the advantage of methodical education in schools of design are continually occurring. Every student is required to draw the human figure, and to pass through at least the elementary classes for this study as an important and indispensable part of the general course of instruction; it being found by practical experience, that the accurate delineation of beautiful models of the human form is a most efficient means of educating the hand and the eye, and of promoting the refinement of taste. The total number of students in the male school, Somerset-house, in May last, was 237; consisting of 47 from 12 to 14 years of age, 62 from 15 to 16, 61 from 17 to 19, and 67 from 20 and upwards. At Midsummer, last year, the prizes distributed to the male and female students of the head school amounted to £207. The prize competitions have been discontinued, on account of the interruption caused to the regular business of the school. It seems that applications have been made from Paisley, the Staffordshire Potteries, and Leeds, and the Council consider it advisable to make grants to open schools of design in those counties, and submit the proposal to the Board of Trade. An abstract statement of the expenditure by the Council of the School of Design, on account of the £10,000 granted by Parliament, in 1841, appears in the report. The payments on account of the branch schools, to January last, amounted to £3900 12s. 2d., and, on account of the head school, £4523 13s. 8d., making the total payments £8424 5s. 11d., and leaving a balance on the grant of £1575 14s. 1d.

THE OPENING OF FLEET-STREET.—On Monday afternoon, the entire line of Fleet-street was thrown open to the numerous vehicles passing between the metropolis and the West-end, having been partially closed exactly five weeks; for at no one period was the entire line rendered impassable to carriages, as during the first fortnight the communication was kept open from Ludgate-hill up to Fetter-lane, and so on to the other outlets. Within the five weeks, no less than 6,000 square yards of granite have been laid down, weighing upwards of 3,000 tons.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW HOUSES.—In the House of Lords, to which, more particularly, attention is now directed, the works are making rapid progress. The ceiling and upper part of the walls are finished, and carvers and joiners are occupied in every corner of the place in fixing the wainscot fitting, both in the house and lobbies. Those in the former are most elaborately carved out of the solid, and reflect great credit on the workmen. The decorations will be gorgeous—dazzling. The ceiling, formed into deeply-sunk panels, is covered with gold and colours. Under each wall-piece, from principal timbers, is a sculptured canopy and niche, solidly gilt where finished, between which occur the windows, to be filled with stained glass (six on each side) and compartments for fresco.

HUNGERFORD MARKET STEAM BOAT PIER.—The long pending dispute between the Hungerford Market and the Charing Cross Suspension Bridge Companies is now in course of arrangement, and will be soon settled, when the public will be allowed to land and embark from steamboats by means of the Suspension Bridge. The present pier, composed of a number of rickety barges, will be immediately removed, doing away with a very great obstruction to the navigation.

THE BURLINGTON ARCADE.—The narrow slip of ground called the Burlington Arcade, in Piccadilly, containing seventy-two houses, produces an annual rental of £8,640.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—At the annual general meeting of the proprietors of this theatre, held on Tuesday in the saloon of the establishment, and consisting only of Mr. B. B. Cabell, who was in the chair, and ten other gentlemen, a report was read by the secretary, and was, after some conversation, agreed to. In it, the committee recommended that a proposition made by Mr. Bunn, the lessee, to appropriate a theatre of £555 on the rent account to decorating and otherwise repairing the theatre, should be complied with; and further that a balance of £689, as set forth in their last report, should be devoted to repairs, which the report of the architect represented as necessary. There was no surplus income wherewith to discharge the liabilities of the corporation as regards the bondholders' claims, which in more prosperous times had been reduced from £30,000 to £6,000, but both principal and interest had ceased to be paid for the last ten years. The accounts had been audited by Major Naylor, and the standing debt was shown to be £7,553 16s. 3d. The whole of the liabilities of the concern for the past season, amounting to £4,087 19s. 4d., had been discharged, and the balance on the bankers' account, applicable to discharge the current quarter's expenses amounted to £582 10s. 3d. The report was unanimously adopted, and the proprietors concurred in a suggestion of the committee as to a better arrangement between the renters, trustees, and the proprietors than at present existed. The committee and sub-committee were re-appointed.

THE MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—The neighbourhood of South Lambeth presents many remarkable features of the peculiarity as well as mildness of September, 1846. We have now before us from a garden in South Lambeth-place, apple blossoms, and also embryo fruit, a second crop—the first having been gathered many weeks since; ripe, and of large size. Blossoms of the pear-tree, now a second time covered with flowers, whilst some of the first fruit is still ripening. Potatoes growing from this year's growth, and, what is equally rare, perfect flowers on tall stems of the monkshood, the first crop having blossomed, withered, and been cut down six weeks ago; and in a neighbouring garden, the horse chestnut has not only clothed itself with an entire new suit of green, but is absolutely covered with its sweet smelling flowers.

REDUCTION OF THE HILL AT PICCADILLY.—For some time past a number of labourers have been engaged in digging away the hill in Piccadilly, from Half Moon-street to Dover-street, and repaving it with broken granite.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—The work of demolition has been going bravely on during the last few days. At the present time the whole of the balustrades and stone-work on either side of the bridge have been pulled down, and some hundred loads of stone have been removed. On the upper and lower sides of the structure the stone work has been pulled down beyond the level of the old carriage road, to light the small space that is still left for pedestrians to pass over. This looks as if the re-opening of the carriage way, notwithstanding what has been said about the safety of the bridge, now that the erection is not so heavy, was never contemplated.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The metropolitan returns for the week ending Saturday, the 12th instant, exhibit an increase of deaths, which amount to 944, a greater number than has taken place in any of the corresponding weeks of the previous six years. The greatest mortality occurring in the eleventh week of the third quarter was in 1843, when 915 deaths were registered. The average of the series of corresponding weeks of the last six years is 860. The births registered during the past week were 1,280.

POSTSCRIPT.

COMMITTEE OF CAPT. RICHARDSON FOR FORGERY.

At the Mansion House, yesterday, Capt. Richardson, Chairman of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, who has been examined there on three previous occasions, on a charge of forgery on Messrs. Coutts and Co., by altering a cheque for £10 into one for £5000, was again brought up, and further evidence was adduced.

Mr. Edward Ingleby examined: I am principal clerk in the house of Coutts and Co. I remember one of the clerks applying to me for a copy of the signatures of the parties who signed cheques with Capt. Richardson. The prisoner told me that he wished for the vouchers of all the cheques he had signed for the Tenbury and Worcester Railway Company. I told him that I could not give up the vouchers unless a receipt was given, signed by all the parties. Prisoner said, "I am Mr. Richardson, and the London and County Bank give up the vouchers." I said that was not the practice of our house (Coutts and Co.), and his request could not be complied with. Mr. Fry and some other gentlemen were present. Prisoner then asked if he could see the vouchers. I told him that he might, but they must not be taken away. The paid cheques were then exhibited, and the prisoner pointed out the one for £5000, and said, "This is a forgery." I asked him if his signature was not genuine: he said, "Yes, it is, and so are the signatures of the other parties, but the cheque has been altered from £10 to £5000." I told him then, under these circumstances, Messrs. Coutts and Co. were not liable. On a subsequent occasion, I again asked the prisoner if the signatures to the cheque for £5000 were genuine, and he replied that they were, and so were the signatures to the £100 and £20 cheques, which were drawn on the same day. I asked him if he knew to whom he had paid the cheque for £10. To which he replied that he did not know to whom, but he had paid it to some person or another.

By Mr. Clarkson: Mr. Fry, the solicitor, said the contents of the cheque must have been removed by some chemical process. I have examined it, but I cannot discover any discolouration or any alteration whatever. I have been told, however, by Mr. Vaughan, the stationer, that an alteration could be made in the writing of a cheque without its being discovered; and he thought that, probably, an alteration had been made in the cheque for £5000. I am not aware that the cheque for £5000 has ever been submitted to the inspection of any experimental chemist.

Mr. Pulsford, Secretary to the Company, examined: I never saw blank cheques signed on behalf of the Company but on one occasion, and that was on the 30th of April, for £23 10s.: it was signed by Mr. Stevenson, but I believe not by Mr. Whitmore. I am aware that six or seven other blank cheques have been signed by Directors, but I do not know by whom, except seeing the name of Mr. Whitmore on some of them. These cheques were signed in blank to pay the solicitor's bills when they were taxed. This was the whole of the evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Goodman, the Chief Clerk, then proceeded to read over the numerous depositions which had been taken on previous examinations, which were signed by the various witnesses.

When Mr. Stevenson's deposition was read over, three cheques were handed to that gentleman, who distinctly swore that he did not sign them blank; they were filled up when he signed them. He had not recently been to Calais.

The several witnesses were bound over in their own recognizances of £40 each to appear at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, which commence on Monday next, and give evidence against Capt. W. Richardson, on a charge of felony.

The Lord Mayor, addressing the prisoner, said, "You stand committed on a charge of forgery."

The prisoner was then removed in custody from the justice room to Newgate. He maintained the greatest self-possession throughout the inquiry.

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT IN NOVEMBER.—The *Cork Reporter* says that an announcement was made to the Mallow and Doneraile deputation, by the Private Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that Parliament was to be assembled in November, in order to remedy the defects in the Labour Rate Bill, and to provide other effectual measures for the relief of distress in Ireland.

VISIT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION TO PORTSMOUTH.—A number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the British Association, including the President, Sir R. I. Murchison, visited Portsmouth yesterday. The party went on board her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, to observe the effects of two 68 pounder shot, which were fired at the wreck of the iron steamer *Ruby*, both of which hit her, and knocked away large fragments. After lunching at Sir C. Ogle's, the party, much increased in numbers, and apparently mustering 100 persons, went over the dockyard in groups, and were attended by Mr. Brown, the senior master attendant, and Mr. Fincham, the master shipwright, who took them to the block machinery, metal mills, smithery, new steam basin, test-house, hydraulic pump, rope house, sail-loft, &c. In the evening the learned body returned to their quarters at Southampton.

LOSS OF TWO LIVES ON THE NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN RAILWAY.—A shocking accident occurred at Newark on Wednesday last, by which two men have lost their lives, and two others been severely injured. Although the Nottingham and Lincoln Railway has been opened some weeks, the station at Newark is far from being complete; and for several months past a large number of men have been employed in carting earth from Beacon Hill, in order to raise the site to its proper height. On the morning in question the men were employed as usual, but at eight o'clock the greater part of them had retired to breakfast—four persons only remaining at work. They were undermining for the purpose of more readily filling a cart belonging to Joseph Hallam, one of the men killed, when a portion of earth suddenly gave way. Two of them fortunately escaped, one of them being thrown to a considerable distance without sustaining any material injury. The other two were buried under the earth, and taken out dead. The names of the deceased were Robt. Briggs, of Newark, a single man, and Joseph Hallam, of Batley, where he kept a small public-house and grocer's shop; he was married, and is reported to have left eleven children. In the afternoon of the same day an inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

DONCASTER RACES.

We are all familiar with the old scholastic derivative, "lucens a non lucendo"—the charter maxim of the logic which asserts that speech was given to man to enable him the better to conceal his thoughts. This principle pervades the great majority of all modern institutions—the more modern, the more absolutely. For this reason it is identical with all that relates to railways—from their capital (so called because there's not a silver of it in *reum natura*) to their time-bills—chronometrical contrivances to test the amount of human credulity. On Monday morning last, being of purpose to seek the land of the Tykes, for their annual carnival, in the good old burgh of Doncaster, we betook us to the station of the North-Western Line, situated hard by Euston-square. There, having learned that the train which starts for Derby at 9 A.M., would reach that romantic district in advance of the express despatch of carriages which leaves at half-past nine, we took our seat in the former in all the security of a leisurely jaunt—and were not disappointed.

At Rugby (the reverse being stated in the bills) of course we stayed till the express had passed; and then, having duly burst the boiler of our engine at Loughborough, or otherwise maimed the locomotive, we toddled at seven miles an hour for the remainder of the journey, and arrived at our destination in time to go to bed by candle light. Horace, a philosopher, who drew truth without the fig-leaf, has an hexameter commencing—

Dum vivat stultus vita,

which any son of Bull with a lively digestion, who travels in these days may hear his *penitential* echo, if he will only interpret conscientiously what is passing under his waistcoat after three hours of uninterrupted dalliance with a railway route. Sweet reader, did you ever share the box of the Age—Brighton—with Charley Jones? Our own especial Charley? Yes. Rememberest thou the first glorious "weed" at the "Elephant," and washed down by soda and sherry in the next five miles—then another "flower," and soda and brandy—and so on, in most admired succession? Think, we say, of those passages of incense and libation, and the Pagan pilgrimages of those degenerate days, wherein nothing is permitted to hope but the generation of so much wind as shall keep alive the sacrificial ashes of disappointment.

But, as Byron says, "we grow too sad." Well—stand with us at Swinton: by the grace of a "unicorn," surmount as we did, that most fair of valleys, crowned by the ruins of Conningsbro'; and, in due time, lo! the brave lough of Doncaster—as aforesaid—is won. But for the difficulty of acquiring the language, this place would be a desirable residence. Here the muffins are perennials, and you get London porter as it comes out of the hands of the manufacturers—a remarkable instance of the simplicity of the natives. The commerce is confined to its races; but the importance of this branch of traffic may be understood from the fact that the produce of four days enables the inhabitants to live in ease and comfort for the other three hundred and sixty-one.

Like the townsfolk most of the public buildings have an easy life of it, and turn a handsome penny besides. The Race Stand averages a rental of £2500 for four afternoon's occupancy during the twelvemonth. Something like the rate of two hundred thousand a year for unfurnished premises with half an acre of land attached; and the Rooms let at fifteen hundred pounds a week, or thereabouts. There is a rumour in existence that in former times gold was the only circulating medium known here; and at this day it would be hard to name anything to be procured for less than a guinea. What a paradise were Doncaster did the race week only last all the year round.

This auriferous festival commenced on Tuesday and terminated on Friday. The weather was peerless, brilliant sunshine, and zephyrs born of beds of violets. The pleasure people gathered together in great multitudes—as did the industrious classes: persons as Shakspeare has it "at odds with Fortune." There is somewhere a couplet that runs to this intent—

And surest then our passion to create,
When most they touch the brink of all we hate.

So it is with racing in general: Doncaster racing in particular. The excitement your turrite requires is a heart-quake. Tell him a pretty little swindle is in the wind, and he shakes out his reefs with a will: but give him a hope of robbery under aggravated circumstances, and his soul is surfeited with extacy. To cater for that taste, the St Leger of our days is seasoned to suit this appetite. It is a plate got up after the receipt in the first act of *Macbeth*. One compounds the poison; another puts it in the cauldron; a third stirs it up; a fourth administers it—while the patients stand round, and quabble for a mouthful. During the last couple of months everybody affecting olympics was satisfied some considerable "sell" was in contemplation on the Leger. A foretaste of the bargain was the retirement without leave of Pyrrhus the First, when the public had extensively

backed him to win outright. But as the crisis drew more near, the case became more interesting. The actual *corpus delicti* indeed was not manifest, but a deed of darkness there was of some kind, and that was zest enough.

In this promising position the great northern meeting of 1846 was put on the scene; Tuesday's sports were the *pure* before the haunch. The only race of account was that for the Champagne Stakes, for two year olds, won by Van Tromp, likely to be a trump in the Derby betting. Planet, the favourite with the ring, will probably be the best of the pair in his three year old form: your perfect babies make imperfect adults.

Wednesday—the all exciting Leger anniversary—was a gorgeous paragon of autumn weather. By dawn the town filled fast, and "with this fool's bait" fish of all sorts—loose and fast, gudgeons and sharks—were captivated. It was, indeed, a motley crowd—in goodly motley—for all were dressed in their best; and you saw they had made up their minds to be happy: was it not a good resolution?

In inconceivable dialects of what we will concede was an attempt upon the Queen's English, these companies spake of the cynosure of their hopes and wishes, the *raase for t' Ledger*. O the prospects of these antediluvians! They thought—the primeval formations!—that a race is to the swift: have they any credits with their Saving Banks, and would they like an improved rate of interest on bills at short dates?

The day's list contained five events—the Leger being appointed for four o'clock. Soon after three, the preparations commenced—by that time the betting having pretty well subsided into a calm. It left Brocardo, Sir Tatton Sykes, and Sting, it will be seen, very good favourites—the middle one of the two the best fancied; only the fear was, his jockey would not be allowed to ride on his merits. In short, there was William Scott, in his yellow silk jacket, ready to get on his horse—closely watched by his friend, lest a pill or potion should be administered to make him safe—this in the middle of the aristocratic refinement of the nineteenth century! Out of the 149 nominations, twelve came to the post, under a suffocating atmosphere, and as much excitement as human nature is capable of sustaining. It was fearfully beautiful, that parade of proud cavalry; and when the flag fell, and they were off—awful was the moment. Away they steamed—led by one in black satin, who bestrid Tom Tulloch—and over the hill they raced after him—the imprisoned in yellow next, and the crowd astern. Thus they came to the Red House, where Tulloch was done with it, Sir Tatton taking the lead, racing first up the straight ground, with honest Iago next him, who struggled with might and main, but was cleverly beaten.

Thus, for the first time, the Leger was won by a horse ridden and trained by his owner. The sky was rent by the shouts of the Tykes as Sir Tatton, led by Sir Tatton Sykes, returned to scale—and an enthusiastic reception. It was all over an old English passage of rural life, to see the fine old Baronet enacting the groom of the ceremonies, and served well to wind up the most memorable St. Leger ever run over Doncaster Race-course. There was nothing in the run on any terms with the winner and Iago.

DONCASTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added; three-yr-olds, 7st 5lb; four yrs, 8st 5lb; five yrs, 8st 12lb; six yrs and aged, 9st. One mile and a half. Six subs.

Major Yarburgh's Red Robin, 4 yrs	..	..	(Holmes)	1
Mr. Wreford's Wit's End, 3 yrs	..	..	(A. Day)	2
Sir G. Gerard's Pantasa, 4 yrs	..	..	(E. Edwards)	3

Wit's End made running at a good pace, Red Robin waiting on her to the distance; he then went in front, had a lead of three parts of a length at the stand, and appeared to be winning cleverly: the mare, however, came a few yards from home, made a good fight, and was only beaten by a neck. Pantasa was a bad third. Run in 2 min. 44 sec.

The Champagne Stakes, of 50 sovs each, h ft; for two-yr-olds, 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 5lb. The second to save his stake. Red House. Forty subs.

Lord Eglington's Van Tromp	..	..	(J. Marson)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Planet	..	..	(Nat)	2
Mr. W. Scott's Christopher	..	..	(Owner)	3

After a good deal of marching and counter-marching the horses were brought in tolerable order to the post, and started at the first signal, Van Tromp taking the lead, followed by Planet, and, without ever being caught, winning cleverly by a length. The race was between the first two from first to last. Run in 1 min. 16 sec.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Three-yr-olds, 7st 9lb; 4 yrs, 8st; 5 yrs, 8st 9lb; 6 yrs and aged 10st. Four miles.

Mr. John Day's the Hero, 3 yrs	..	..	(A. Day)	1
Mr. Hesselstine's Fitzwilliam, 3 yrs	..	..	(Longstaff)	2

Betting.—7 and 8 to 1 on the Hero, who made his own running, and won by 15 lengths.

WEDNESDAY.

The St. Leger Stakes, of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb. The second to receive £300, and the third £100, out of the stakes. St. Leger Course. One hundred and forty-nine subs.

Mr. W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes	..	..	(Owner)	1
Colonel Anson's Iago	..	..	(Butler)	2
General Shubrick's Brocardo	..	..	(Holmes)	3

The following also started, but were not placed:—

Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance	..	..	(Nat)	0
Mr. D. Cook's Fancy Boy	..	..	(Templeman)	0
Mr. Cranston's Cranebrook	..	..	(Bartholomew)	0
Mr. O'Brien's Grimston	..	..	(Marson)	0
Lord E. Russell's Sting	..	..	(H. Bell)	0
Lord Maidstone's Tom Tulloch	..	..	(S. Day)	0
Mr. O'Brien's The Traverser	..	..	(Marlow)	0
Mr. W. Scott's Erin-go-bragh	..	..	(Chifney)	0
Mr. Skerratt's Romance	..	..	(G. Whitehouse)	0
Mr. Meiklam's Poynton	..	..	(Lye)	0

Betting.—3 to 1 agst Brocardo, 7 to 2 agst Sir Tatton Sykes, 6 to 1 agst Sting (taken freely), 7 to 1 agst Iago, 7 to 1 agst The Traverser, 9 to 1 agst Fancy Boy, 20 to 1 agst Poynton (taken). Won by half a length.

THURSDAY.

The North of England Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each; h ft; for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb; and 5lb allowed, &c. The winner of the Derby or Oaks 5lb, of the St. Leger 7lb extra. St. Leger Course. Five subs.

Mr. F. R. Price's Kismet by Touchstone, 3lb, walked over.

The Inkeepers' Plate of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, for horses of all ages (two-year-olds excepted), with 100 added. The second horse to save his stake. If 20 subs the second to receive 50 sovs. Red-house in.

Mr. Meiklam's Philip	..	..	..	1
Mr. T. Walter's Ratcliffe	..	..	..	2
Lord Chesterfield's Cockfighter	..	..	..	3

Fourteen ran. Won by a length.

Municipal Stakes of 200 sovs each; h ft; for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. Red-house in. Nine subs.

Colonel Anson's Bingham	..	..	..	1
Mr. Mostyn's Crozier	..	..	..	2
Lord Glasgow's Discontent	..	..	..	3
Mr. W. H. Brooks's The Field	..	..	..	4

Won by a neck.

The Scarborough Stakes of 30 sovs each; 20 ft; for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. The winner of the St. Leger 7lb extra. One mile. 11 subs.

Mr. O'Brien's Traverser	..	..	..	1
Mr. Stephenson's Sheraton	..	..	..	2
Mr. A. W. Hill's Barlesque	..	..	..	3

Won by a length.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 200 added by the Corporation.

Mr. Cranston's Cranebrook, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	..	..	..	1
Mr. Robinson's Morpeth, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb	..	..	..	2
Lord Chesterfield's f by Elis, out of Morella, 3 yrs, 5st 3lb	..	..	..	3

Fourteen ran. Won by a neck.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS.—Mr. Justice Williams died very unexpectedly on Monday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, at Livermere Park, near Bury St. Edmund's. The learned Judge had for three weeks or more, complained of some pain at his chest; and, on his return, through town, from his annual excursion to the north, had, about that time, consulted Dr. Chambers upon the subject. That eminent physician treated it as a case of liver complaint, and, after having twice seen his patient, recommended the necessary specifics. From that period up to the day of his death no visible alteration took place in the state of his health. On Monday morning he complained that the pain in his chest was much sharper than before. Dr. Probert, a physician from Bury, was immediately sent for, who continued the course which Dr. Chambers had prescribed. The complaints of the pain in the chest were more frequent during the day, although they did not interfere with taking air and exercise. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening he was reclining on the sofa, and within the space of four minutes afterwards it was discovered that his spirit had passed away without a struggle. Mr. Williams was called to the bar in 1804; and, being an exception to the general rule, his success at the bar commenced with the very day on which he assumed his forensic costume. In February, 1832, he was appointed one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. He sat only one term in that court; after which he took his seat as one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in which court he remained up to the time of his death.

THE LATE SUICIDE OF A PAUPER IN ST. PANCRAS.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras took place in the board-room of the workhouse, for the purpose of considering the recent serious charges preferred against them by the Coroner's Jury empanelled before Mr. Wakley, M.P., on Tuesday and Wednesday (last week), concerning the death of Mary Ann Jones, a pauper, who committed suicide under the circumstances reported in our paper of last week, and also to pursue a rigid investigation into the affair. A great many witnesses were then brought forward and examined. The master, matron, and assistant matron deposed to the humanity of their own conduct, and the misbehaviour of those paupers who gave evidence at the inquest. On the other hand, the persons in charge of the shed stated several complaints against the way in which it was kept, and the surgeon in particular gave his opinion that the food allowed the inmates in that department of the workhouse was insufficient to sustain life. The inquiry was adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Liverpool Agricultural Show takes place in the North Haymarket, on Thursday next, the 24th inst. Lord Stanley will preside at the dinner.

The Scientific Congress of France closed its transactions at Marseilles on the 10th inst. The next Congress will be held at Tours.

The planet Saturn is now visible on clear nights, in the south-eastern quarter of the Heavens, between ten and eleven o'clock.

The young Prince de Montfort, second son of Jerome Bonaparte, and nephew of the King of Wurtemberg, arrived in London on Saturday last. He proceeded immediately to Bath.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia arrived on the 5th instant, at Vienna, in the steamer *Archduke Francois Charles*, bearing the colours of Austria and Russia. He alighted at the Russian Embassy, where a guard of honour was posted. In the evening he went to the Prater, accompanied by the Archduke Albert, and honoured with his presence a concert given by Strauss.

A Treasury warrant has been issued altering the rate of postage between this country and Denmark, which is now reduced to 6d. for each letter not exceeding half an ounce, with the option of prepayment on the part of the sender; newspapers are to be charged 1d. each.

The Warsaw journals announce a new condemnation that has just taken place for participation in the late insurrection. The person on whom this decision has fallen is an architect of Cracow, named Mirecki, aged 21, who has been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to hard labour for life in the mines, with confiscation of all his property. It is in the silver mines of Nerichinsk, in the province of Irkutsk, on the confines of China, that M. Mirecki is to undergo his punishment.

Dr. Pusey, whose health during the summer has caused much serious apprehension to his friends, is now considerably better. The Rev. Doctor is on a visit to his brother, P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., of Pusey House, near Farringdon, Berks, and is expected shortly in Oxford to resume his Cathedral duties.

A Tangiers letter of Aug. 24, says:—"We are at the eve of great events. Abd-el-Kader, assuming the title of Defender of the Faith, has declared the Emperor of Morocco unfit to reign, and is exciting the population to accept Muly-Edris, a descendant of the Imperial Family, as their true and legitimate Sovereign. Edris is already near Fez with an immense number of partisans, and the first shock with the troops of the Government may produce an active war, to which France and England cannot remain indifferent."

A letter from Breslau, of the 6th, corroborates the rumour that disorders have again burst out in Galicia and the Free State of Cracow. The authorities have deemed it necessary to adopt extraordinary measures of safety in the latter place. Patrols of light horse perambulate the street, and some of the inhabitants have formed themselves into a guard of safety. The nobles of Galicia are taking refuge at Cracow. The peasants of Galicia are refusing to perform the duties which they owed the landed proprietors, and were setting fire to farm-houses and chateaux.

A company has just been formed for the navigation of the Volga by steam. A Dutch engineer, named Rontgen, constructed an iron steamer of 250 horse power, only drawing two and a half feet water, and had it conveyed in pieces to Rybinsk, where it was joined together and launched. It has been called the *Volga*, and is employed in towing vessels of a peculiar construction to suit the river. The distance from Rybinsk to Samara was done on the first trip in 16½ days, which formerly took between three and four months.

The foundation stone of the great viaduct on the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway, at Bullockmyre, twelve miles from Kilmarnock, was laid on Saturday, amidst great rejoicings. The viaduct will cost £100,000, and it will cross the river Ayr in a deep wooded ravine, three quarters of a mile wide from bank to bank.

A new Welch church was on Monday opened in Aldersgate-street, contiguous to the General Post Office.

During the first six months of this year the suicides, according to the return for the western districts of Middlesex, have more than doubled the suicides in those districts during the corresponding period of last year.

The principal streets and shops in Turin are now lighted at night by gas made from Newcastle coal, which is shipped to Genoa; and costs, including carriage to Turin, about three guineas a ton. At the beginning of October next the whole city will be illuminated by gas.

A sharp shock of earthquake, but unattended with any calamity, was felt at Smyrna on the 21st ult. Between the 15th and 20th four shocks, but not of much violence, were experienced at Mitylene.

There is now exhibiting at Valencia (Spain), a child fourteen months old, half of whose body is black and half white, covered with extraordinary marks. Its legs are deformed; one of its arms is nearly in the natural state, but the other is like that of a monkey.

Blackberries are very abundant this year. The editor of the *Liverpool Times* says the wife and children of a labourer on his farm collected as many as sold for seven or eight pounds in the Manchester market.

Six marriages were solemnised at Preston on Sunday week, and out of the twelve newly-married persons only one could write his name. Of the twelve witnesses to the ceremony not one could write. Thus, of twenty-four whose signatures should be in the register, twenty-three had to affix marks!

The Second Chamber of the States of Baden came to a resolution, in the sitting of the 9th, to send an address to the Grand Duke, inviting him to open negotiations with the Germanic Diet, for the speedy suppression of lotteries and gambling of every kind, in all the States of the Confederation.

Prince Louis Napoleon landed on Saturday at Ostend, from London, and went to the Hotel des Bains, where he was to wait for the necessary passports to enable him to proceed to Florence to take possession of the property bequeathed to him by his father.

Bordeaux was visited by a violent storm during the night of the 9th. The rain fell in such torrents, that for more than an hour the streets were perfectly impassable. At Lajarre, near Saintes, the lightning struck the *maileposte* and overturned it. The courier had both his arms broken by the fall. The horses released themselves from their harness and ran off.

The railroad between the Volga and the Don, on which the carriages are drawn by horses, was opened on the 7th ult.

A very numerous meeting of the partisans of free trade took place at Marseilles on the 11th. It was resolved that an association shall be formed having for its object "to promote by all legal means the reform of the tariffs of customs, the suppression of all restriction on foreign or home trade, and the progressive modification of the prohibitive and protective laws up to their total abolition." Before the meeting separated, a provisional committee, consisting of some of the most eminent merchants, with M. Luce, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, as their President, was appointed.

A haddock was captured off Whitehaven, last week, in the belly of which was found a considerable part of a joiner's two-foot rule.

Another, but very slight, shock of earthquake was experienced at Pisa on the 1st inst.

Our Lisbon letters of the 10th inst., state that Mignelute movements, countenanced by the Cabral press and partisans of the late Government, had taken place in various directions in the northern provinces. The Count das Antas, in command of the troops in the northern provinces, had taken active measures against the insurgents. These appeared only in guerilla parties, and in several places they were attacked and defeated by the people, where the popular leaders had been placed or left in office. Quiet had been restored, but whether permanently or not, seems somewhat doubtful.

Serious fears are entertained at Hamburg for the situation of the poorer classes. Provisions are excessively dear, and work is scarce. Commerce and navigation are stagnant. The money market is in a critical state.

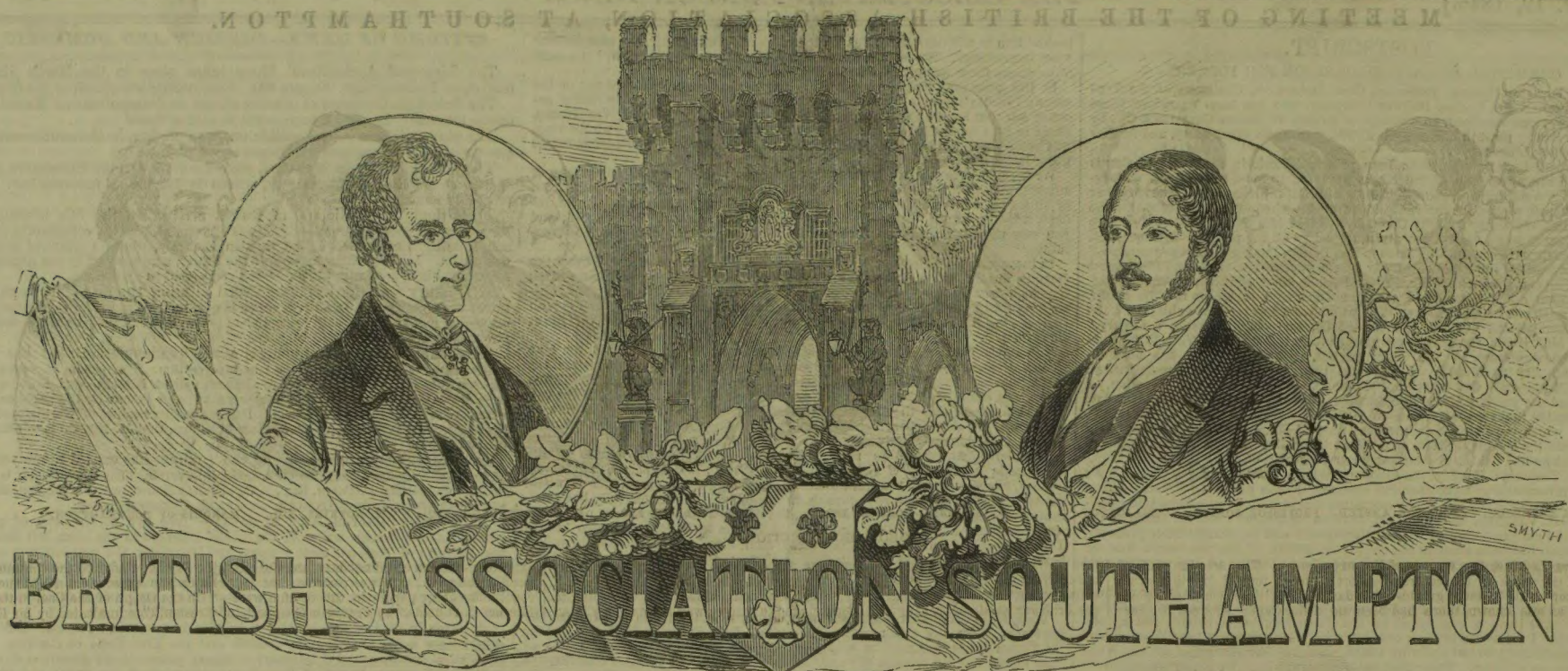
A toast proposed by the President of the Board of Trade at a dinner given at Dusseldorf, in honour of the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin, has caused great sensation. The toast was to "Commercial freedom and independence." The baneful influence of protective duties was the subject of conversation.

Amsterdam is suffering from a dreadful mortality. All the hospitals are quite full, having together upwards of 1500 patients, and it has become necessary to convert the Palace of Justice into wards for the sick.

During the week ending on the 13th inst., the number of persons passing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 2864; at Calais, 594; total, 3458.

We have to announce the death of one of the oldest servants attached to the Palace of Fontainebleau—viz., Aly, a Circassian by birth, whom Napoleon brought from Egypt and placed among his mameikes. He was afterwards taken into the service of the Empress Josephine, and in 1805 sent to Fontainebleau as *garçon d'appartemens*, a position he preserved till his death.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states, on the authority of private correspondence from the East, that the Turkish Divan is at present occupied with the question of establishing railroads in Turkey. Two contracts have been tendered for the grant of the line from Constantinople to Belgrade.

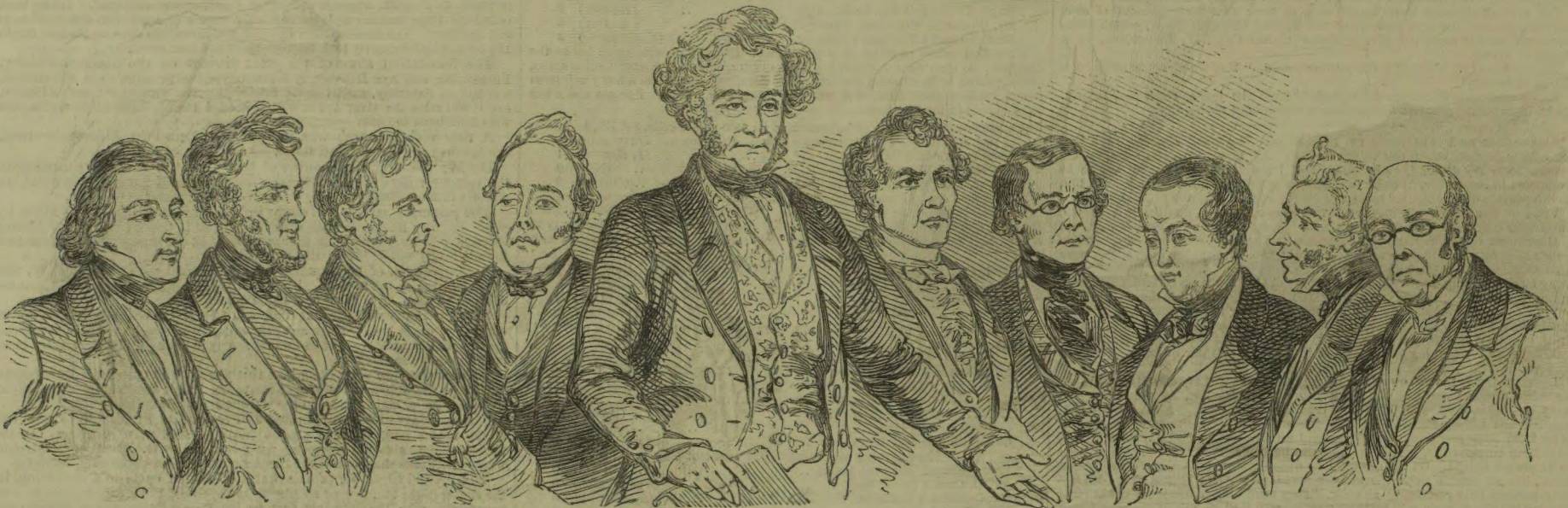


In our Journal of last week, we chronicled the proceedings of this "Parliament of Science," to Wednesday evening; reserving for our present Number, the report of the Meeting during the remainder of the Week, to accompany the Illustrations of the entire proceedings in the present sheet. We shall now return to our narrative, chiefly condensed from the admirable report in the *Daily News*, and interspersed, commencing on

THURSDAY.

The *Sectional Meetings*, which may be regarded as the chief business of the gathering, so far as the objects of the Association are concerned, commenced this morning. The Sections were seven in number, arranged as follows:—
Section A, *Mathematical and Physical Science*.—Presided over by Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., F.R.S.; the Secretaries being Dr. Stevelly and Messrs. Stokes

and Drew. Sec. B, *Chemical Science*, including its application to Agriculture and the Arts.—President, Michael Faraday, LL.D., F.R.S.; Secretaries, Dr. Miller, and Messrs. Hunt and Randall. Sec. C, *Geology and Physical Geography*.—President, Leonard Horner, Esq.; Vice-President for Geography, G. B. Greenough, Esq.; Secretaries, Professor Oldham, Dr. Norton, Dr. Beke, and Mr. Austen. Sec. D, *Zoology and Botany*.—President, Sir John Richardson, M.D., F.R.S.,



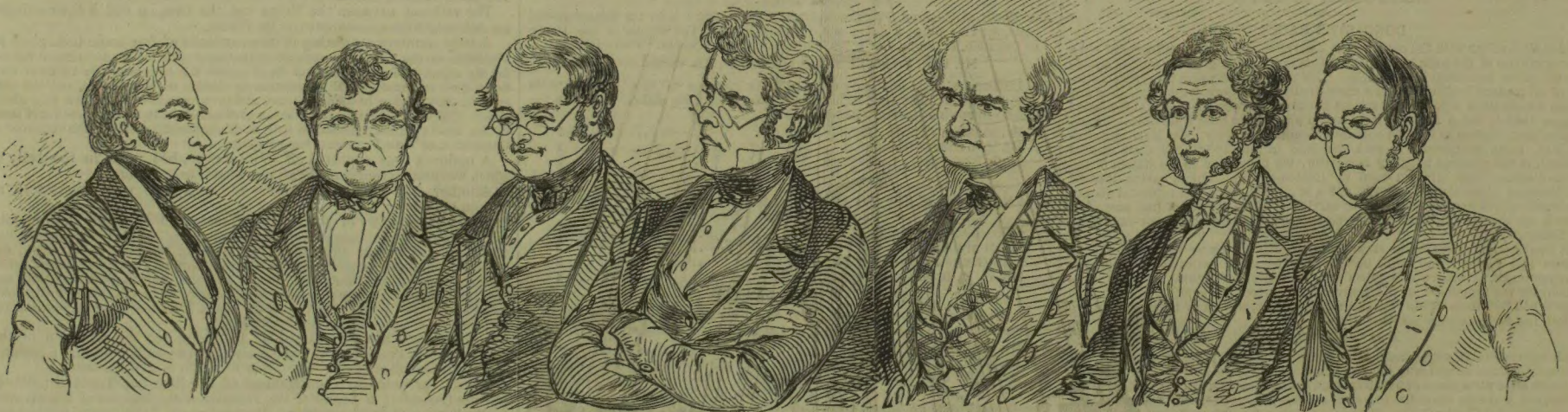
PROFESSOR WARTMANN. R. LANING, ESQ. COLONEL SABINE. PROFESSOR OERSTED. SIR J. F. W. HERSCHEL, BART., F.R.S. DR. WHEWELL, F.R.S. PROF. WHEATSTONE, F.R.S. PROF. SVANBERG. DR. SCORESBY. DR. STEVELLY.

MATHEMATICAL SECTION.

Secretaries, Dr. Lankester, and Messrs. Wollaston and Woolridge. Sec. E, *Physiology*.—President, Professor Owen, F.R.S.; Secretaries, Dr. Sargent, Dr. Laycock, and Mr. Keele. Sec. F, *Statistics*.—President, G. R. Porter, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. J. L. Shupcott. Sec. G, *Mechanics*.—President, the Rev. Professor

Willis, F.R.S.; Secretaries, Messrs. Manby and Betts. Section A holds its meetings at the Assembly Rooms; B, at the Polytechnic Institution; C, D, and F, at the Victoria Rooms; E, at the Bugle Hall; and G, at a room in the High-street. All the Sections except G sat to-day.

The papers read in Section A were—"A Report on Gauss's Magnetic Constants," by Professor Erman; "On the Bands Formed by Partial Interception of the Prismatic Spectrum," by Professor Powell; "On the Constitution and Forces of the Molecules of Matter," by Mr. R. Laning; "On the Variation of the Mag-



J. PRIDEAUX, ESQ. PROFESSOR SCHÖNBEIN. DR. DAUBENY, F.R.S. DR. FARADAY. PROFESSOR ROSE. PROFESSOR GROVE. DR. L. PLAYFAIR.

CHEMICAL SECTION.

netic Needle," by J. G. Huntley; and a paper "On Magnetic Causation and Intrinsic Forces," by G. Towler. In Section B the papers were—"On the Chemical Action of Water, in the Suburbs of Southampton, on Lead, in Solving the Metal, and Holding it in Solu-

tion, to the Detriment of Health," by Mr. H. Osborne; "A Report on the Actinograph, and Notices of the Progress of Experiments on the Influence of Light on the Growth of Plants," by R. Hunt.

In Section C, the first paper read was by R. Keele, Esq., "On the Artesian

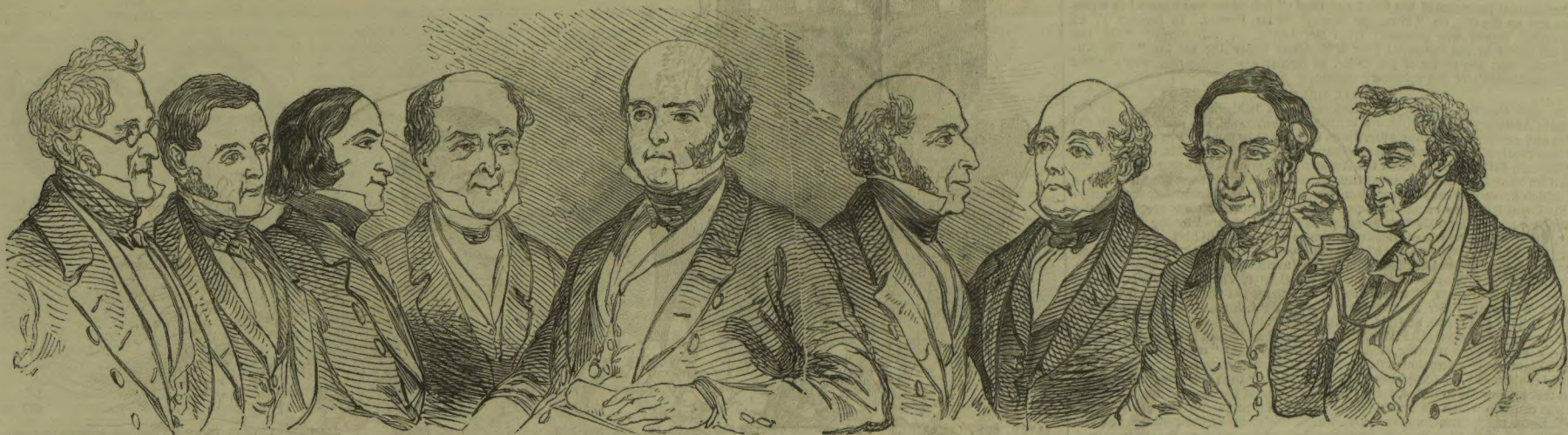
Well on the Southampton Common." This paper appeared to be the main point of interest, and Section C was consequently more fully attended than any of the others. A discussion arose as to the probability of the well yielding the expected supply of water, in the course of which Professor Hopkins explained



DR. W. CARPENTER. PROFESSOR OWEN. DR. FOWLER. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON. JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. SIR HERCULES PAKENHAM. THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

SECTION—PHYSIOLOGY—VISITORS, &c.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, AT SOUTHAMPTON.



SIR HENRY DE LA BECHE. PROFESSOR ANSTED. PROFESSOR FORBES. DR. FITTON. LEONARD HORNER, ESQ. JOHN PHILLIPS, ESQ. G. B. GREENOUGH, ESQ. W. HOPKINS, ESQ. MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.
GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

that theory was against the success of the experiment. The artesian well at Paris entered the chalk in the centre of a sort of basin formed by the strata where the water would be in the greatest abundance at all times; and at a place where, as far as was known, there had been no dislocation; whereas the sur-

face of the chalk formation at Southampton dipped to the sea gradually, and ran abruptly on the other side at the Isle of Wight, where there had evidently been a considerable dislocation. Some of the subscribers complained that, according to the Professor's statement, they had been induced to throw away their money in an

experiment which could not be successful; but the Professor advised the continuance of the work, as it was possible that in practice the experiment might succeed. The other papers in this Section were—"On the Origin of the Coal in the Silesian Coal-fields," by Professor Goeppert, of Breslau, communicated by Sir R



ALUM BAY, ISLE OF WIGHT.—THE GEOLOGISTS' LANDING.



BLACK GANG CHINE.—DR. FITTON'S LECTURE ON ITS GEOLOGY.

I. Murchison; and a "Report on the Microscopic Structure of Shells," by W. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S. The papers read in Section D were: "Additions to a Synopsis of the Classification of the Genera of British Birds," by John Hogg, Esq., F.L.S.; "List of Perio-

dical Birds at Llanrwst," by J. Blackwall, Esq.; "Notice of New Species of Marine Animals found on the coast of Northumberland," by W. King, Esq.; "On the Homologies of the Vertebrae, and on the Temporal Bone," by Professor Owen; "On New British Nudibranchiate Mollusca," by J. Alder, Esq.;

"On the Palmograde Medusae of the British Seas, with Notices of the Medusae at present abundant in Southampton Water," by Professor Forbes. In Section E, a paper "On the Cause of the Blood's Circulation through the Liver," by Dr. Searle; and another "On the Sense of Touch, in reference to the



THE PRESIDENT'S GEOLOGICAL LECTURE ON BOARD THE "DE SAUMAREZ" STEAMER, WHITECLIFF BAY, ISLE OF WIGHT.

higher mental processes of the Blind and Deaf;" this paper was a sequel to a previous one on the 6th, on "Muscular Sense," by Dr. Fowler. In Section F, an interesting report was produced from Dr. Allison, of Edinburgh, "On the Medical Relief to the Parochial Poor of Scotland under the old law." Dr. Allison stated that the result of the relief, as formerly administered, was a proof of the inefficiency of the voluntary system.

GENERAL MEETING.

The first General Meeting of the Society was held in the evening, in the Victoria Assembly Room, which was brilliantly illuminated, and filled by about 400 ladies and gentlemen. Prince Albert, who left Cowes in the *Fairy* at seven o'clock, and was received on his arrival at Southampton by the Mayor, Mr. Joseph Lobb, and Captain Ellice, did not reach the Assembly Room until half-past eight o'clock—half an hour after the appointed time—the delay having been occasioned by a fog, which prevailed over the steamer from proceeding with her accustomed velocity. On his Royal Highness being conducted to the platform which was erected for the Committee and distinguished visitors, he was warmly cheered by the entire company, who rose and remained standing for some minutes, until his Royal Highness, after shaking hands with several of the gentlemen on the platform, had taken the seat thereon assigned to him. Amongst the distinguished persons present were the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Winchester, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Hercules Pakenham, Sir J. Ross, Colonel Sabine, Professors Phillips and Owen, and Mr. M. Milnes, M.P.

Sir John F. W. Herschel, F.R.S., then rose and addressed his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the meeting, first congratulating them "on a presence which, gives a dignity and a sanction to the proceedings, such as at no former occasion the Society could boast of. (Applause.) For the honour thus conferred upon us we must feel profoundly gratified, for it is a recognition in the highest quarter of the glorious cause in which we are embarked, which cannot fail to stimulate our best exertions for the future, in a cause in which the glory of the country and the prosperity of every person in it, from her Majesty herself down to the lowest of her subjects, is involved." Sir John then referred to his association with Southampton in his younger days, a recognition which was received with loud cheers. The learned Baronet then congratulated the meeting on great and important changes in the town—its start in commerce, and great development of its resources; the speaker adding his belief that Southampton is now in progress of resuming that position in the maritime history of the country which it once occupied. "It is already one of the great links of communication between England and her distant Indian empire. Not one of the least important advantages of this Society is that it brings us in constant contact with that great phenomenon, the immensity of our national progress. Go where you will the activity now prevailing in the onward progress of England is impressed upon us, and every year we find it placed more and more under the guidance of that science which it is our office and design to promote and advance, and to which the meetings of this Society in various parts of the country have greatly contributed." The other leading points of Sir John's address were the acknowledgment of the liberality of our own and foreign Governments to the Association; after which, Sir John Herschel retired from the chair, which was taken by

Sir R. Murchison, who, in a few moments, rose, and, after complimenting the late President for his distinguished abilities and efficient services, delivered a most luminous address, which we regret we have not room to report further than by a few passages. The distinguished President commenced by observing:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—After fifteen years of migration to various cities and towns in the United Kingdom, you are for the first time assembled in the South-Eastern district of England, at the solicitation of the authorities and inhabitants of Southampton. Easily accessible on all sides to the cultivators of science, this beautiful and flourishing sea-port is situated in a district so richly adorned by nature—so full of objects for scientific contemplation—that, supported as we are by new friends in England, and by old friends from the farthest regions of Europe, we shall indeed be wanting to ourselves, if our proceedings on this occasion should not sustain the high character which the British Association has hitherto maintained.

Sir Roderick then referred to his having made his first essay as a geologist in the county of Hants; and then proceeded to state more particularly the recent progress and present state of natural history, the department of knowledge with which his own pursuits have been most connected; whilst he also incidentally adverted to some of the proceedings which were likely to occupy attention during the meeting. We detach a few passages:

I must not omit to notice the grant obtained from our gracious Sovereign, of the Royal Observatory at Kew, which, previously dismantled of its astronomical instruments, has been converted by us into a station for observations purely physical, and especially for those details of atmospheric phenomena which are so minute and numerous, and require such unremitting attention, that they imperiously call for separate establishments. In realising this principle, we can now refer British and foreign philosophers to the Observatory of the British Association at Kew, where I have the authority of most adequate judges for saying they will find that a great amount of electrical and meteorological observation has been made, and a systematic inquiry into the intricate subject of atmospheric electricity carried out, by Mr. Ronalds, under the suggestion of Professor Wheatstone, to which no higher praise can be given than that it has, in fact, furnished the model of the processes conducted at the Royal Observatory of Greenwich.

Among the many useful national objects which have been promoted by the physical researches of the British Association, there is one which calls for marked notice at this time, in the proposal of Mr. Robert Stephenson to carry an iron tube or suspended tunnel over the Menai Straits to sustain the great railway to Holyhead. This bold proposal could never have been realised, if that eminent engineer had not been acquainted with the great progress recently made in the knowledge of the strength of materials, and specially of iron; such knowledge being in great measure due to investigations in which the Association has taken and is still taking a conspicuous share, by the devotion of its friends and the employment of its influence—investigations which have been prosecuted with great zeal and success by its valued members, Mr. Hodgkinson and Mr. Fairbairn.

Whilst on this topic I may observe, that in the recent improvements in railways the aid of scientific investigation was called for by the civil engineer, to assist him in determining with accuracy the power to be provided for attaining the high velocities of fifty and sixty miles an hour; and it was found and admitted by the first engineers, that the very best data for this purpose, and indeed the only exact data, were those which had been provided for some years ago by a Committee of the British Association, and published in its Transactions. The Institution of Civil Engineers thus gave testimony to the practical value of our researches by adopting their results.

Professor Bunsen and Dr. Lyon Playfair, at the request of the Association, have produced a report on the conditions and products of iron-tunnels, which is of the greatest value in a commercial view to one of the most important of our manufactures; and possesses, at the same time, a very high interest to chemical science in some of the views which it develops. On the one hand, it exhibits an entirely new theory of the reduction, by cyanogen gas as the chief agent, of iron from the ore; on the other, it shows that, in addition to a vast saving of fuel, about two cwt. of sal-ammoniac may be obtained at the single establishment of Alfreton, where the experiments were made; thus leading us to infer that in the iron furnaces of Britain there may be obtained from vapour which now passes away, an enormous quantity of this valuable substance, which would materially lessen the dependence of our agriculturists on foreign guano. In pursuing this inquiry into the gaseous contents of a blazing furnace of great height, we ascended, traced out, foot by foot, the most recondite chemical processes, and described the fiery products with the same accuracy as if their researches had been made on the table of a laboratory.

Let me express the obligation which geologists are under to this Association, for having aided so effectively in bringing forth the zoological researches of Owen, Agassiz, and Edward Forbes. These three distinguished men have themselves announced, that in default of its countenance and assistance, they would have been deterred, and never could have completed, some of their most important inquiries. Agassiz, for example, had not been able to make the means of comparing the ichthyofauna of the British Isles with those of the Continent of Europe. Without this impulse, Owen would not have applied his profound knowledge of comparative anatomy to British fossil saurians; and Edward Forbes might never have been the explorer of the depths of the *Egean*, nor have revealed many hitherto unknown laws of submarine life, if his wishes and suggestions had not met with the warm support of this body, and been supported by its strongest recommendations to the naval authorities.

If the astronomer has, to a vast extent, expounded the mechanism of the heavens; if lately, through the great telescope of our associate the Earl of Rosse, he has assigned a fixity and order to bodies which were previously viewed as a chaotic floating in space, and has also inferred that the surface-cavities in our nearest neighbour of the planetary system are analogous to the volcanic apertures and depressions of the earth; the geologist, contributing data of another order to the great storehouse of natural knowledge, has determined, by absolute and tangible proofs, the precise manner in which our planet has been successively enveloped in divers circumstances, and teaching us to trace the forms of distinct life, and has marked the revolutions which have intervened with these successive creations, from the earliest day of living things to the limits of the historic era. In short, the fundamental steps gained in geology, since the early days of the British Association, are so remarkable and so numerous, that the time has now come for a second report upon the progress of this science, which may I trust be prepared for an approaching, if not for the next meeting.

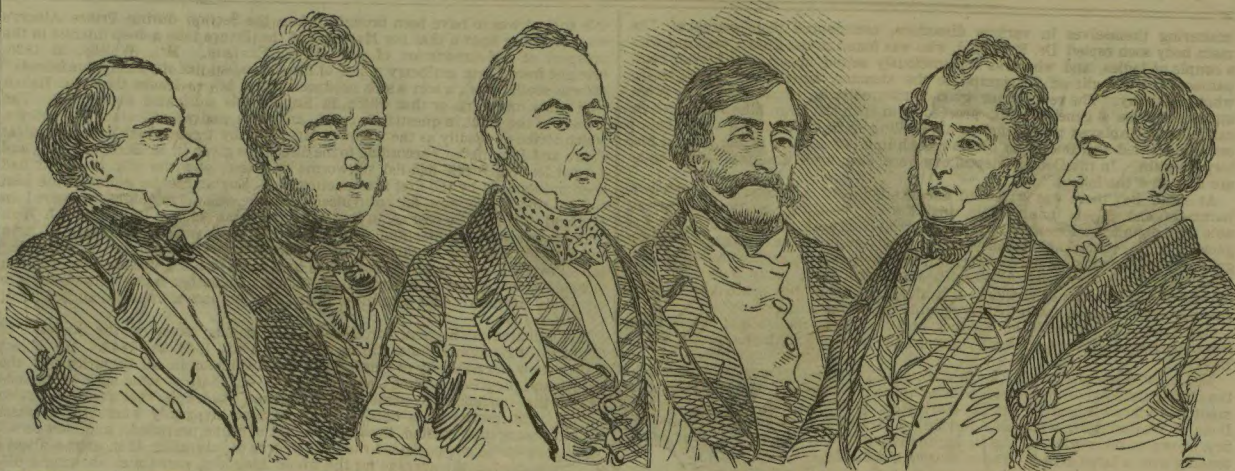
Instantly connected with these views of the progress of geology is the appearance of the first volume of a national work by Sir Henry De la Beche and his associates, in the "Geological Survey of Great Britain." Following, as it does, upon the issue of numerous detailed coloured maps and sections, which, for beauty of execution and exactness of detail, are unrivalled, I would specially direct your attention to this new volume, as affording the clearest evidence which geology is now strictly sought within the pale of the fixed sciences. In it are found graphic descriptions of the strata in the south-west of England and South Wales, whose breadth and length are accurately measured, whose mineral changes are chemically analysed, and whose imbedded remains are compared and determined by competent palæontologists. The very statistics of the science are thus laid open, theory is made rigorously to depend on facts, and the processes and produce of foreign mines are compared with those of Britain.

Much indeed still remains to be done in Britain, to place the study of physical geography on a basis worthy of this great exploring and colonising nation; and, as one of the highly useful elementary aids to the sprouting of the youthful mind to acquire a right perception of the science, I commend the spirited project of a French geographer, M. Guérin, to establish in London, a general view of vast size which shall teach by strong external relief, the objects and details of which he will, in the course of this week, explain to the geographers present.

I would remind our agricultural members, that as their great practical Society was founded on the model of the British Association, we hope they will always come to our Sections for the solution of any questions relating to their pursuits to which can be given a purely scientific answer. If they asked for the explanation of the dependence of vegetation upon subsoil or soil, our geologists and botanists are ready to reply to them. Is it a query on the comparative value of instruments destined to economise labour, the mechanicians now present are capable of answering it. And, if above all, they ask us to solve their doubts respecting the qualities of soils and the results of their mixtures, or the effects of various manures upon them, our chemists are at hand. One department of our Institution is in fact styled the Section of Chemistry and Mineralogy, with their applications to Agriculture and the Arts, and is officiated in part by the very men, Johnston, Daubeny, and Playfair, to whom the agriculturists have in nearly all cases appealed.

Among the topics to which our assembling at Southampton gives peculiar interest, I may call your attention to that which foreign and English geologists should find much to interest them in the Isle of Wight, the same island contains a field for a very curious joint discussion between the mathematicians and the geologists, with which I became acquainted in a previous visit to this place. It is a discovery by Colonel Colby, the Director of the Trigonometrical Survey, of the existence of a considerable attraction of the plumb-line to the south, at the trigonometrical station called Dunnoose, on Shanklin Down. The details of this singular phenomenon, which has been verified by numerous observations with the best zenith sector, will be laid before the Sections. In the meantime, we may well wonder that this low chalk range in the Isle of Wight should attract, in one parallel at least, with more than half the intensity of the high and crystalline mountain of Schellhorn in the Highlands of Scotland, whilst no other chalk hill in the South of England exhibits such a phenomenon. Can those of our associates who, like Mr. Hopkins, have entered the rich field of geological dynamics, explain this remarkable fact, either by the peculiar structure and distribution of the ridge of upthrust strata which runs as a back-bone from east to west through the island, or by referring it to dense plutonic masses of rock ranging beneath the surface along the line of displacement of the deposits?

Another local subject—one, indeed, of positive practical interest—that stands before us for discussion is, whether, by persevering in deepening the large shaft which they have sunk so deep into the chalk near this town, the inhabitants of Southampton may expect to be eventually repaid, like those of Paris, by a full supply of subterranean water, which shall rise to the surface of the low plateau on which the work has been undertaken? On no occasion, I must observe, could this town be furnished with a greater number of willing councillors of divers nations, whose opinions will, it is hoped, be adequately valued by the city authorities. The question whether this work ought to be proceeded with or not, will, however, I apprehend, be most effectively answered by those geologists who are best acquainted with the



ELTON, ESQ., (AMERICA.) DR. COOKE TAYLOR. G. E. PORTER, ESQ. COL. SYKES, JAMES HEYWOOD, ESQ. MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON. STATISTICAL SECTION.—VISITORS.

sections in the interior of this country, and with the levels at which the upper greensand and subereticous strata there crop out and receive the waters, which thence flow southwards beneath the whole body of chalk of the hills in the south of Hampshire.

Sir Roderick congratulated the meeting, very felicitously, on the full attendance of foreign Professors; adding—

It is utterly impossible that such gatherings together of foreign philosophers with our own should not be productive of much advantage; for he must indeed be a bad statistician in science who knows not that numerous are the works of merit which are published in periodicals, or in the volumes of societies of one country, which remain altogether unknown in another; and still less can he be acquainted with the present accelerated march of science, who is not aware that the germs of discovery which are lying ready in the minds of distant contemporaries must often be brought into action by such an interchange of thought. The collision of such thoughts may indeed be compared to the agency of the electric telegraph of our Wheatstone, which concentrates knowledge from afar, and at once unites the extremities of kingdoms in a common circle of intelligence.

The President concluded his address amidst the general applause of the meeting.

Viscount Palmerston, in an eloquent address, then proposed a vote of thanks to the President.

The Marquis of Northampton having seconded the vote, it was unanimously agreed to.

Sir R. J. Murchison, in returning thanks, announced that Prince Albert had not only consented to be present that evening, but had signified his intention of actively participating in the pursuits of the Association by attending some of the Sections. (Applause.)

The meeting then, shortly before eleven o'clock, terminated. Prince Albert remained for some minutes on the platform, conversing with Professor Oersted and other distinguished scientific men. Some of the new gun-cotton was exhibited to his Royal Highness. He then proceeded to the *Fairy*, and crossed the water for Osborne House immediately. The utmost attention and respect were paid to him by the Mayor and authorities of the town.

FRIDAY.

The Sections were much better attended this morning. We can, however, only notice the papers of more popular interest.

In Section C, Dr. Daubeny, in a paper "On the Rationale of certain processes employed in Agriculture," detailed the principles on which dressing land with quick lime differed from chalking, by disengaging the alkalies from the materials of the primitive rocks, including also the volcanic, and thus furnishing what is wanting to vegetation in argillaceous soils, which the application of chalk does not produce; of course, this is not applicable to calcareous soils. Gypsum also furnishes the means of eliminating the dormant principles of soils; but, of necessity, all who intend to determine the applicability of particular agents to restore activity to a soil apparently worn out, must attend to the chymical analysis of that soil.—Mr. Frideaux stated some experiments on the Dartmoor granite, treated on this principle, by which they had facilities on the spot for producing abundance of alkali. He remarked that the roots of plants generally were acid, and hence he inferred the necessity of alkaline earth for their growth. Some plants were benefited by soda, but most by potash; they, of course, flourish most with the particular alkali which suited them. With respect to one observation of Dr. Daubeny, that gypsum appeared to be most beneficial to leguminous plants, he thought that it would be proved to be a fact, that, applied to the leaves of plants, it became converted into carbonate of lime: some parts of plants were acid, and others alkaline; and the object in view with chemists was to supply, either to the plant or its roots, what it required for its development.—The question was asked, if, by high manuring—the growth of wheat, for example, was rank and luxuriant—the stalk was invariably weak, and it was sure to be laid, how could the stalk be strengthened?—Mr. Frideaux replied that the best mode he knew of stiffening the stem was by furnishing the plant with silicate of potash.—Mr. Spooner spoke of the use of supersulphate of lime and other salts, and of the errors of agriculturists in using at hazard lime or chalk or other ingredients, which frequently failed from misapplication; and he introduced some diseased turnips as, in his opinion, the result of something wrong in the soil.—The Bishop of Norwich said, probably it would turn out that the diseased turnips introduced rather an entomological than a chemical question, and depending on electrical causes, which might also be the case with the potato disease.—Professor Daubeny replied that he thought the weak acid of roots, such as the acetic, not to be compatible with the sulphuric or strong acids, advised by him to bring the dormant ingredients of soils into activity.

Professor Grove then read a very lucid paper on the decomposition of water by heat only, which led to a long discussion on this principle, as explaining the case of the bursting of boilers of steam-engines, but which he considered inapplicable (as did the chairman).—Professor Playfair suspected that some chemical change in the constitution of the water took place, which the Professor strongly combated.—Dr. Leeson drew attention to the subject of steam-boilers, which he thought favoured the non-decomposition principle, as he had observed no evidence of the oxydation of the metal of the fractured pipe (as we understood). It was generally considered to depend more on spheroidal repulsion of bodies.—Professor Faraday appeared to concur in this view.

In the Statistical Section, the only paper read was by Mr. Heywood, "On Oxford Educational Statistics." It detailed the general course of the system pursued in Oxford, comparing it with Cambridge in various particulars. It stated that the number of students at Oxford was rather diminishing of late years.—Dr. Cooke Taylor added a brief account of the course pursued at Trinity College, Dublin, remarking upon the *via voce* examination of students there on entering—a system which often produced some odd answers. On one occasion, the Rev. John Martin was examining a class in hydrostatics, and asked a student who was not very popular, "Mr. Spencer, what would be the consequence if I thrust you into a pond?" the examiner's object being to test the student's knowledge of the law, that water rises in proportion to the weight of the body immersed. The student, not being able to give a solution of the question, another was put to his neighbour Mr. Plunket, "What would be the consequence if I thrust Mr. Spencer into a pond?" "On my word, Sir," was the reply, "I think it would be of very little consequence." Another student being examined on Locke, where he speaks of our relations to the Deity as those which we most neglect, was asked what relations were most neglected; the youth answered very coolly, "Poor relations."

After a laugh at these anecdotes, a long conversation ensued on the subject of the system of education pursued in the French and American universities. In the latter, the chief feature noticed was their insisting less than our own on the study of the dead languages. Great praise was awarded to the French schools for their teaching so universally the art of drawing and design.—Dr. Cooke Taylor attributed much of the superiority of the French in this art to the time they were able to spare in consequence of the simplicity of their decimal system, while our own barbarous and complicated method of arithmetic and weights and measures consumed so much time unnecessarily.

In the Mechanical Section, the most attractive paper was "On a New Method of Boring for Artesian Wells," communicated to the Association by M. Arago, and read by Mr. C. Vignoles. It was accompanied by a diagram. It appears that an intelligent artisan at Perpignan, in France, named Fauvel, was led to the discovery by noticing that, in several cases of success in boring for water with solid iron rods, so soon as the spring was tapped, all the triturated particles were brought up without the use of the auger. He inferred, therefore, that if the boring could be effected by a hollow tube about two inches less in diameter than the width of the auger, communicating with any injecting force-pump by a flexible tube from the surface, the same result would follow to this mechanical application of power, as resulted from the natural power of the rising column of water. Being a poor man, it was a long time before he could get any interest taken in his invention. At last, the fellow-workmen clubbed together for the materials, and assisted him with their labour. Success attended the first experiment. He competed with the old system in one or two places, and produced the most successful results in half the time ever accomplished before. The principle became so established, that Fauvel has now orders for, and in hand, 200 Artesian wells.—Mr. Vignoles has not himself seen these, but he was assured that one of twenty-four inches diameter had been completed, and one of six inches diameter had been carried a depth of 540 feet. This paper was listened to with great attention, the subject being so important to the town of Southampton.

THE EVENING MEETING

was well attended by members to hear Professor Owen discourse on the fossil mammalia of the British Islands. The earliest formation (he said) in which the remains of mammalian quadrupeds were found was the oolitic; here were little insectivorous quadrupeds, warm-blooded and quick-breathing; and the corresponding animals were to be found now in Australia, nearly at our antipodes. The various formations and deposits above the oolitic were then described; and the discourse was occupied with one of these, in which were to be seen a number of great fresh-water deposits, showing that at one period we had a series of mammalian forms very considerably surpassing anything we have now. For instance,

a species of elephant nearly double the size of the largest elephant of Ceylon, a rhinoceros with two horns, a hippopotamus quite as large as that of Africa, and a deer with antlers whose extreme points were sometimes nine or ten feet from each other. We had, in the period in question, a large species of reindeer and a little roebuck. We had three species of wild ox, one a bison or bonassus of enormous structure, another with horns a yard or a yard and a half long, and a third with very short horns. There was evidence that all these had continued to exist in Europe within the historical period, and some of our ancient stories of battles with dun cows might have reference to these. There was also a feline animal of equal size with any lion or tiger, but with canine teeth of the most destructive form. There were the remains of bears surpassing in size the great grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains of North America; a species of hyena was also found in caverns. In considering the question how these quadrupeds came to this island, geologists had arrived at the conviction that the separation between England and the continent had been a comparatively recent affair, compared at least with the period when so enormous a mammalian class existed in this island. These could not be the remains of animals brought here from tropical climes by some great torrent; that notion was contradicted by their enormous numbers, the integrity of their bones, the wearing away of the floor of the caves they inhabited, the crushed bones and teeth of heedless young creatures dragged into these caves, and other like reasons; there were hundreds of antlers, not water-worn, and which must have been shed by living deer. There were many signs of the former union of England and France; England once had bears and wolves like France, and the bones of the extinct animals in both countries agreed.

Sir R. Murchison, the President, at the conclusion of the Professor's discourse, expressed a hope that the meeting would be favoured with the opinion of Dr. Buckland, the great wizard of the caves, the necromancer of all animals. The Dean of Westminster (Dr. Buckland,) objected to the discussion of points of difference before an inexperienced and unlearned audience. He would rather refer to the confirmation now given to what he stated 25 years ago, and for which he was then deemed almost an audacious liar. (A laugh.)—That there were British Elephants (more in that very country than the members of the British Association), and rhinoceroses, and hippopotami, the aboriginal inhabitants of this country—the predecessors of landowners and farmers (laughter): these, to use a fashionable phrase, were "great facts." (A laugh.) But how did these strange gentlemen find their way into this now civilised and happy country? Whence came the bears and hyenas of the caves of Yorkshire, whose gambols had polished the *sedilia* upon which they amused themselves with disporting? On that point geologists differed wide as the antipodes. But, looking at the extremely insignificant depth of the Channel which divided us from the Continent—the greatest depth between Dover and Calais being only the height of the tower of Magdalen College, Oxford—the slightest disruption might have made that difference in depth. In that slight trough of the sea there might have been dry sands. At all events, the animals in question must have lived and died here. Mr. Lyell remarked that, not only was this planet inhabited for ages by a succession of plants and animals, now extinct, before man came upon the stage; but that, even of those species now contemporary with man, a great number existed for ages before the era when we had reason to suppose that the human race began. Mr. Bullar suggested that a part of the audience might find it wise to apply to this subject Paley's counsel, not to suffer what we do know to be disturbed by what we do not. Sir R. Murchison observed that Professor Forchhammer had promised the Society a paper on sea-water currents, and perhaps he would open the Straits of Dover question. What he would pronounce upon it could at present only be conjectured; "but," added Sir Roderick, "I have heard say there is a tradition, that there was a Prince of his country with whom a Queen of England fell in love, and that this Danish Prince being refused to her in marriage, she cut a trench which separated this country from the Continent." (Laughter.)

SATURDAY.

The Sectional proceedings of this day appear to have been rather "a divided duty," owing to the out-door attractions for the members. For example, the Botanical Section, accompanied by several of the foreign visitors attending the meeting, visited the gardens of the Dean of Winchester, at Bishopstoke, in the morning, and enjoyed the Very Reverend Doctor's hospitality.

We may here refer to the number of speculations broached in this Section, on the Potato Murrain. Some attributed the disease to the rupture of the vessel, occasioned by frost or sudden growth; and, after a long discussion between Dr. Buckland, Dr. Daubeny, Professor Playfair, and others, on the question whether atmospheric influence or a peculiar miasma could be the cause, Dr. Buckland said, the only remedy he knew was the following:—The instant the extremity of the leaf is attacked, mow down the whole to the ground, and burn it, to give the tuber a chance of escape. Leave the tubers in the ground till the first dry days of August, then take them up, pick out the infected and pack the rest in dry straw, not touching one another. A member suggested that the stalk should be pulled up, and not merely mowed; the disease existed very low down. So much doubt had been thrown upon every theory by the time Mr. Solly spoke, that his remark was very generally cheered.

In the Statistical Section, this day, a paper was read by Mr. Wriggleworth, on the mortality of children, in which the principal facts elicited were, that of 10,076 children born, 2337 died under the age of 21, nearly one-half of the deaths occurring under the age of one year. Contagious, epidemic, endemic, and diseases of the nervous system and respiratory organs, were the most fatal to children. The paper also stated that, in 1206 cases of which returns had been obtained, in 618 the first child was a son, and in 588 it was a daughter.

The next paper was a table by Mr. Howard on the extent of the plate glass manufacture, in which it was stated that the great demand for the article had hitherto deprived the public of the benefit of the reduction of the duty. At present, the home manufacture could not keep pace with the demand; but, it was probable that it would soon be enabled to do so, and that, instead of importers, we should become exporters.

Some returns were then read by Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, F.R.S., in reference to the administration of civil and criminal justice in India, the purpose of which was to show the result of the change by which, fifteen years ago, natives were first allowed to sit as judges. About 98 per cent. of the judicial duty was now performed by natives. The pleadings were also natives, and the pleadings were carried on in the native language. There were fewer appeals from the decisions of the native than of the English judges. The cause of the advancement was the improved state of education and knowledge in the country. The proceedings concluded with the reading of a report of the Committee on the statistics of sickness and mortality in Yorkshire, in which it was shown that in ten per cent. of the deaths in that county, the parties had no medical attendance.

THE GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.

The great event of Saturday, however, was the Geological Excursion round the Isle of Wight. A large party embarked on board the *Lady de Saumarez* steamer-packet: amongst the first on board were Sir Roderick Murchison; Sir John Herschel; Sir Henry J. De la Beche; Dr. Robinson, of Armagh; Captain Ibbotson; Dr. Hoyle; and Mr. Prestwich; and, by the time of starting (half-past seven), there were present between 200 and 300 geologists, professors and amateurs, most of them armed with hammers and chisels, and provided with huge wallets. The course steered was, after leaving the Southampton water, to the eastward, by Spithead, and so past Ryde, Bonchurch, St. Catherine's Point, and the Needles, returning through the Solent. As the vessel neared Sandown Bay, and afterwards proceeded along to Yarmouth, Sir R. Murchison, Mr. Prestwich, and Captain Ibbotson alternately explained the various strata and peculiar formation of this romantic coast. The substance of these explanations, which were rendered, if possible, still more clear by the exhibition of a geological map by Mr. Knipe, the correctness of which was generally admitted, is as follows:—

Spithead forms the trough of the basin between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire; the chalk forming the base on which is deposited the plastic sands and clays, the London clay; and, on the north side of the island, a still more recent deposit, viz., the fresh water, on which is situated the house and grounds of her Majesty at Osborne. The chalk of the Foreland, with the clays and sands, are well defined, and from beneath them appear, towards Sandown Bay, the upper green sand, the gault, and the lower green sand, but thinning off towards the centre of the bay, where the wealden formation is laid bare, and forms the axes of the island. These various strata are again repeated further along the coast. The undercliff or terraces are formed of rock, which has been broken away from the parent rock by the undermining of the base—hence arise the wild, romantic aspect and irregularity of the district on which the new town of Ventnor is built. The whole of this part of the southern coast is strewn with the debris of all the formations superior to the wealden, in large and rugged masses. Beyond this there are excellent sections of the beds of green sand, gault, &c., until the wealden again presents itself in Brixton Bay. The superior strata again succeed each other, until the chalk alone re-appears, continuing onward to the Needles, and rising perpendicular to six or seven hundred feet. At Alum Bay, from a mighty convulsion of nature, the strata assume a complete vertical position—the chalk, with all the variegated beds of sand and clays of the tertiary formation. This convulsion is very local, the strata again assuming their proper position beneath Meadow-hill.

At Black Gang Chine, the geologists, headed by the President, debarked, and,

scattering themselves in various directions, commenced their searches. The main body soon espied Dr. Buckland, who was found in the China, walking with a couple of ladies, and who was unconsciously seized upon, with his fair companions, and brought off in triumph to the steamer, amidst the cheers of the whole company. The rev. Doctor good-humouredly, in compliance with what appeared to be a general wish, proceeded to open the large blue bag which he carried, and displayed to the curious a travelling spirit-flask, and a fresh boiled crab, which led the Doctor to give a most humorous account of the natural history of crabs. In the Doctor's depository were, also, some draining-tiles, such as are used in "the Island."

At Alum Bay there was a second debarkation, and a second onslaught with hammers and chisels innumerable upon the devoted cliffs; and here, under the able direction of the President, who went about from spot to spot, explaining the geology of this remarkable locality, where the various strata, upheaved by some great natural convulsion, appear vertical, side by side with the horizontal formations, the wallets were soon filled with specimens. The party was safely embarked again, a matter of no slight difficulty, seeing that the space between the steamer and the shore had to be traversed in small boats.

Our Artist has depicted the Floating Lecture-room—the Deck of the *De Saumarez* packet; the Scene at Black Gang Chine; and the Debarkation at Alum Bay.

Mr. Drew, a member of the Local Committee, then moved a vote of thanks to the distinguished geologists who had accompanied the excursionists; the compliment was acknowledged by Sir R. Murchison, by Sir J. Herschel, and by the Dean of Westminster, who, also alluded to Mr. Webster, the geologist, having first shown to the world that the strata described by Cuvier and Brogniart as extending over a large area in France, existed also in the Isle of Wight.

The company returned to Southampton at about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, highly gratified; the only subject of complaint being the somewhat excessive charges for provisions on board the steamer; 3s. 6d. being considered, in these economic days, too much for a dinner of cold meat, bread, and cheese.

MONDAY.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT.

This was a great day for the Association; Prince Albert taking, for the first time, a part in the proceedings of the several Sections. The preparations for the reception of his Royal Highness were well arranged. The landing steps, from the water's edge to the pier-head, were laid with crimson cloth, and the building at the extremity of the pier was fitted up as a reception-room. The Royal standard was hoisted at the pier-head, and at the top of the Mayor's house. The numberless yachts and vessels in the Southampton Water were gaily dressed; the Yacht Club House, the various hotels and public buildings, and even the shops and private houses, were adorned with flags, and their balconies and windows were crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies. Indeed, the whole town of Southampton was on the *qui vive*. At a few minutes before eleven, the roar of artillery from the platform announced the approach of the *Fairy* at the pier-head; and almost immediately, his Royal Highness, who was received on landing by the Mayor, Alderman, and Council of the town, Sir R. Murchison, the President of the Association, and Captain Ellice, made his appearance on the pier, amidst the almost deafening shouts of the spectators. The Prince, who was attended by Colonel Bouverie and the Hon. G. E. Anson, having entered the reception room, accompanied by the Mayor and Council, and Sir R. Murchison, an Address was presented to him by the Mayor, and his Royal Highness briefly replied.

On leaving the Pier, the Prince, accompanied as hitherto, proceeded in a carriage to the Mathematical Section, in the Long Room. On the entrance of the Prince, Sir John Herschel, who was presiding, immediately rose, and the President's chair was offered to, and accepted by, his Royal Highness. Professor Phillips then read a long Report on Anemometry, and the various instruments, and improvements in them, which had been devised for registering the pressure of the atmosphere, which, together with the discussion which followed, was listened to with great attention by the Royal Associate.

From Section A, the Prince was conducted to the Bingle Hall, where the sub-Section of Ethnology was sitting; and his Royal Highness heard some very detailed Ethnological notes of Siberia, by Professor Von Middenhoff, read by Dr. Latham, followed by an explanation in the German language by the Professor himself. By this time, Lord Palmerston had arrived, and joined with those who were in attendance on his Royal Highness.

The party then proceeded to the Section for Mechanics, where his Royal Highness appeared particularly gratified with Mr. Fairbairn's paper, illustrated by models and drawings of the results as obtained from the experiments in connexion with the proposed tubular bridges across the Conway and Menai Straits, in which the lecturer shows the superiority of the rectangular hollow bridge, as adopted by Mr. Stephenson on the Chester and Holyhead Railway over the chain bridge, or a circular or elliptical iron tunnel bridge.

The Chemical Section was next visited, where his Royal Highness bestowed considerable attention to a paper by Professor Oersted on the changes which mercury sometimes suffers in glass vessels hermetically sealed—the general impression of the *savans* appearing to be, that those changes were occasioned either by the quality of the mercury or of the glass.

Lastly, the Prince proceeded to the Victoria Rooms, where a paper was being read by the Secretary of the Geological Section on the Arctic currents, as exhibited in the distribution of the northern drift, by Dr. Porchhammer. This paper adduced evidence to show that the separation of England from the Continent of Europe had taken place some time previous to the sixth century before Christ, or from 2500 to 3000 years ago; and that the German Ocean was once a bay, in the innermost parts of which were the shores of Denmark. Another paper, by Professor E. Forbes, on some natural history phenomena bearing on geology, observed since the last meeting, and having some reference to Dr. Porchhammer's lecture, followed. Leaving this room, the Prince entered for a moment another apartment, in which the Zoological and Botanical Section was engaged; but here it was announced by Sir R. Murchison that his Royal Highness's time had expired, and that her Majesty was waiting for him on board the Royal yacht, which, after the debarkation of Prince Albert, had made the voyage to Cowes and back. His Royal Highness accordingly proceeded at once to re-embark, having taken leave of the civic authorities at the pier-head; but Lord Palmerston and Sir R. Murchison accompanied his Royal Highness and suite, in the barge, to the *Fairy*. The Queen was waiting on the deck, on reaching which the Prince presented her with a bouquet of choice flowers he had brought from the Victoria Rooms. Sir R. Murchison had the honour of being presented to her Majesty by his Royal Highness, and was received with marked attention; Viscount Palmerston was afterwards honoured by the Queen with a conversation of some duration. The noble Lord and Sir R. Murchison having left the *Fairy*, at half-past one o'clock she got under way, and, amidst the salute of the guns on the platform and the cheers of the people, proceeded on her return to Osborne.

Several other papers were read in the various Sections, during the afternoon; amongst which was one by Dr. Buckland, on the applicability of M. Fauvel's mode of boring Artesian wells to the well at Southampton, and to other wells and sinkings for coal, salt, and other mineral beds. Mr. Vignolles suggested the propriety of sinking a shaft for the Southampton well, on the principle explained by him on a previous day, as invented by M. Fauvel; but the opinion of Dr. Buckland appeared to be that by the present boring they might get through the chalk into the lower green sand for water, and probably succeed in their object. This formation would be equivalent to that from which the Parisian well obtained its supply; and he illustrated the positions of the strata, by references to Mr. Knipe's geological map.

A GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

was held, at 3 o'clock, in the Town Hall; Sir R. Murchison took the Chair, and announced that her Majesty had desired him to express the great interest she felt in the Association, and the satisfaction with which she had received the report of its progress. (Cheers.) Her Majesty had also desired to be furnished with periodical reports of the proceedings and progress of the Association. (Cheers.) A more practical proof of membership on the part of Royalty than he had mentioned perhaps Mr. Taylor would communicate to them.

Mr. Taylor then stated that Colonel Anson had announced that his Royal Highness Prince Albert desired to present to the Association £100—(cheers)—and that without in any way directing the purpose to which it should be applied, as it was his wish to convey to them his entire approbation of their proceedings. (Much cheering.)

An invitation from the Ashmolean Society of Oxford, for the Association to hold their next annual meeting at that town, was read and advocated by Professor Walker. Mr. Grove advanced the claims of Swansea, for the year 1848, and Dr. Robinson those of Belfast, for some future year. After some conversation, the invitation to Oxford was accepted; and Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., was unanimously voted President for the next year.

THE EVENING MEETING

was well attended by members, to hear Mr. Lyell's discourse on the Geology of the United States, from observations made in 1845 and 1846. Mr. Lyell confined himself to the Delta and Alluvial valley of the Mississippi River, explaining that the "delta" of a great river was that which was below the first arm or branch that the river sent forth to relieve itself, on approaching the sea. Endeavouring to make some approximation to the *minimum* of time which must have been occupied by the formation of the accumulations now found to characterise the delta and the alluvial plain above, Mr. Lyell warned his hearers that Playfair avowed his conviction fifty years ago that the reason might go much further than the imagination dare follow. The time required for the accumulation of matter found in the delta and valley of the Mississippi, must have been 67,000 years, and another 33,000 years must have been required for bringing down to its present position the great deposit above. It was melancholy to think that there should still be so great a discord in the opinions of scientific men upon subjects of this kind; it would not have been so, if there had been, from the time of Playfair, an association like that; and if a body of scientific men, entitled, by having devoted their lives to pursuits like these, to speak with authority, had joined in inquiries into these matters, it would have been impossible then that such an unsound state of things could exist—one creed for the philosopher and another for the multitude. But ere long the earth's antiquity, and the early history of its organic beings, would be as cheerfully and universally admitted, as the earth's motion, or the number of the heavenly bodies. His own conviction was, that the more we extended and enlarged our knowledge of the wonders of creation in time as well as in space, we should more elevate, and refine, and exalt our conceptions of the Divine Artificer of the universe. This paper was characterised by the President as "a magnificent discourse."

TUESDAY.

The Sectional Meetings were, this day, but thinly attended; although the Papers read were numerous and interesting. Rather, however, than subjoin a dry enumeration of their titles and authors, we shall quote the objects of such as our limits will allow.

Considerable interest was taken by the Zoological and Botanical Section, in the reading of a paper "On the Production of Silk in England," by Mrs. Whitby, a lady residing at Newland, near Lymington. It was stated from the chair that

this subject was to have been brought before the Section during Prince Albert's visit; it being known that her Majesty and the Prince take a deep interest in the prospect of the production of raw silk in England. Mrs. Whitby, in 1836, brought from Turin mulberry plants of the sort called "of the Philippine Islands" (*Morus multicaulis*), a sort which produces much larger leaves than the Italian wild white mulberry, or that which, in England, is cultivated for its fruit. The growth of the plant in question is rapid, and it is easily cultivated by cuttings, which strike as readily as the willow. Mrs. Whitby treated her importation (at Truro and Lymington,) according to the directions given in M. Berdon's book, and did not lose one. She had fed silkworms on these, and the silk produced had been pronounced by the first manufacturers in England to be equal to the best Italian silk. She now felt convinced that the silkworm might be reared in England with as little cost as in the most favoured foreign countries. A high temperature was not essential, and only advantageous as it lessened the time required for attaining maturity. Her greatest difficulty had been in preventing the silkworm hatching before the leaves had come out in sufficient abundance in our cold springs; but in autumn she now fills a cucumber-frame with cuttings to meet this difficulty. Her account of the result per acre showed an annual profit of £94 8s. 5d.

In the Statistical Section, Mr. Nelson read a long paper on the Statistics of Crime in England and Wales during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844. His object was to show the necessity of viewing age as an element in all inquiries into the nature and progress of crime; and he pointed out that, at some ages or periods of life, the tendency to crime was more than quadruple that at other periods of life. The results thus obtained showed that invariably where the greatest degree of education existed, the least amount of crime prevailed; and, *vice versa*, that when the people possessed the least degree of education, then crime always greatly exceeded the average for the whole kingdom, sometimes showing a difference in a single group of about 40 per cent.

In the Mechanical Section, a long discussion arose respecting the Conway and Menai iron railway bridges, and the experiments made for determining the best shape and thickness to be adopted; but no satisfactory conclusions were arrived at.

Mr. Vignolles read a paper "On the Chinese Method of Boring, as Practised on the Continent, for the Ventilation of Mines," and in conjunction with Fauvel's System for the Boring of Artesian Wells. The method here alluded to was explained to be a heavy bar of cast-iron, six to ten feet long, and from four to six inches diameter; the lower end furnished with a boring tool combined with a motion pipe, and which is suspended by a rope passing over a large pulley fixed over the bore hole. This rope is wound round a windlass, and the whole is so contrived that the weight may fall from any required height. The tension given to the rope produces a circular motion sufficient to change the place of the cutting tool at each descent.

At the "General Ordinary," which was very fully attended, Sir R. Murchison proposed the healths of Prince Albert, the Mayor and Corporation, and the foreign guests; the latter being replied to by M. Oersted. In the course of his address, the learned President nobly advocated the importance of the Association, as standing forward on a great principle; adding his "wish that those who criticised the Association could look upon that assembly." The meeting had been attended by an unprecedented number of distinguished foreigners, and that number would have been increased but for circumstances which could not have been prevented. Amongst others his distinguished friend, M. Dumas, was kept away solely by a severe attack of gout. The Association had also received an impulse from the Royal patronage bestowed on it, which could not fail to prove of eminent advantage in its future progress.

EVENING MEETING.

After dinner, the company adjourned to the Victoria Rooms, where the first attraction was an account of the "Gun Cotton," just invented by Professor Schoenbein. Professor Grove stated this to be the first time this invention had been publicly exhibited; and it was only at the earnest solicitation of the British Association, that Professor Schoenbein had consented to its exhibition, because, in consequence of not having concluded his arrangements for securing the invention by patents, he was not able to describe the composition of the substance. Mr. Grove prefaced the exhibition by giving a short outline of the history of the invention of gunpowder, and the *raisonne* of its composition; observing that there was a considerable residue after the explosion of even the best gunpowder, which showed that the combustion was not perfect; and the residue proved greatly inconvenient by soiling fire-arms. In the invention of Professor Schoenbein, this inconvenience was entirely remedied, and the explosive force was said to be double that of gunpowder. The substance was, in fact, cotton, which was prepared in some manner not yet made known, and was not to be distinguished in its appearance from ordinary cotton. There were two qualities of the preparation, one of which was intended for common purposes, and evolved a small quantity of smoke on explosion; the other, which was more expensive in its preparation, emitted no perceptible smoke, and left no residue whatever. The gun cotton, he said, explodes at the temperature of 400 degrees—the explosive point of gunpowder being about 600 degrees; and it might be exploded on gunpowder without igniting the latter. Mr. Grove then exhibited the experiments. He first exploded a small quantity of gunpowder for the purpose of showing the large quantity of smoke evolved. He then exploded a small lock of the gun-cotton, of the second quality. It flashed off as rapidly as gunpowder, and but a very small quantity of smoke was perceptible. The paper on which it was exploded was slightly stained. The better kind of the gun-cotton exploded still more rapidly, without any smoke whatever, and it gave out an orange-coloured flame. The exhibition of the experiment was received with loud applause. Mr. Grove next exhibited that peculiar property of the cotton not being injured by water. He steeped a piece of the cotton in a glass of water, and then pressed it between blotting paper to dry. Though it could not have been thoroughly dry in the time, the cotton flashed off when the heated wire was applied to it, and without any perceptible smoke. The flash, however, was not in this case so instantaneous as that of the perfectly dry cotton. The last and most curious experiment was the explosion of a piece of the gun-cotton when placed upon loose gunpowder, without igniting the latter. The experiment succeeded perfectly, though it requires the cotton to be quite dry to insure its success, for if the combustion be less rapid the gunpowder explodes. When these experiments were concluded, there was a call for Professor Schoenbein. The President very significantly said, Professor Schoenbein was with us just now at the dinner; he partook of the repast, and—he is not here. He then complimented Professor Schoenbein on the discovery of so powerful an agent, which he designated as one of the most practically important discoveries of the present age. What might be its results no one could foresee. With power greater than that of gunpowder, it would produce little noise, no recoil, and no dirt; therefore, the alarm of timid minds at fire-arms would be removed, and even ladies might become partridge shooters. Dr. Robinson made some eloquent remarks on the influence of gunpowder and of other destructive agents on the progress of civilisation, and observed that the further scientific inventions placed civilised man in physical power above the savage, the better guarantee it afforded against the destruction of the works of civilisation and of a retrogradation to barbarism.

Professor Grove then explained the process by which he had succeeded in decomposing water by heat.

WEDNESDAY.

This morning, four Sections assembled; but the attendance was thin. In the Zoological and Botanical Section, Mr. Morris Stirling read a paper on Substitutes for the potato. Amongst others, he mentioned the artichoke, scorzonera, and many plants which yield starch, &c., in their roots; but the Secretary (Dr. Lankester) pointed out the necessity of a chemical analysis of all foods offered as a substitute for the potato. Many plants contained a large quantity of nutritious matter than the potato that would not be liked as a substitute. An Irish peasant could eat 14 pounds of potatoes in a day; few other kinds of food could be consumed in the same quantity.—Mr. Webster stated his conviction that every effort should be made to enable the Irish labourer to procure other food, as the potato was not adapted to the development of the powers of mind and body.

In the Mechanical Section appeared the following notice:—"Bevan, W. M.D., on a New Plan of Applying Atmospheric Air to the Purposes of Locomotion." Dr. Bevan made his statement accordingly to the Section. He proposed to make the atmosphere simulate steam; and to move a train by means of heated compressed air in large copper vessels. Being pressed, in the discussion which followed his discourse, to explain how he would force the air into his vessel, and keep up the supply, he avowed that he had not fully disclosed his plan, and intended to alter some things shown in the drawings he had exhibited; he had been advised not to mention those points; but if any gentleman or company would take the project up, he would explain the whole to those parties. (A laugh.) This non-explanation was fatal to the subject; and, after the exchange of some pleasantries, it was withdrawn.

In the Chemical Section, Dr. Daubeny mentioned some new facts bearing on the chemical theory of volcanoes. The chemists and geologists are at variance as to the causes of the eruption of volcanoes; the latter attributing them to the action of central fire; the chemists, on the contrary, attributing the eruptions to chemical action of substances at no great distance from the surface. On the discovery of the new metals by Sir Humphry Davy, he applied the inflammability of those metals in explanation of the effects of volcanoes, and conceived that there might be large masses of potassium in the earth, which inflamed when water came into contact with the mass. Dr. Daubeny supported the chemical views of the causes of earthquakes, and contended that the geological hypothesis failed to explain the phenomena. In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Hunt mentioned the remarkable fact, which had been often noticed by miners in Cornwall, that over the lodes of a mine there is apparent at night a lambent flame in the direction of the lodes.

A short communication on the mode of making and on the properties of the substance termed Vulcanised India-rubber was made by Mr. Brockedon. The process of Vulcanisation consists in submitting caoutchouc at a high temperature to the action of sulphur, with which it combines, and becomes harder and more elastic. The proportions of sulphur vary according to the degree of hardness required, but about seven per cent. of sulphur is the quantity combined for general purposes. The quality of the India-rubber is much more elastic after being thus treated, and it is of this substance that the small India-rubber rings now so generally used is made. It was stated by Mr. Brockedon, that two tons weight of these India-rubber rings are sold in a week.

In the Mechanical Section, Mr. Scott Russell explained the nature of the wave system, gave a brief abstract of the communication he made on the subject at the Cork meeting, when he presented the report of the result of his experiment. The chief peculiarities of the system may be stated to be placing the greatest midship section much further aft than in other ships, making the fore-part very fine, and giving it a concave instead of a convex curve, and making the after-part more full in proportion to her bows. This form was altogether opposed to the previously received forms for ship-building, but he had arrived at that form after numerous experiments, and by consideration of the conditions requisite to produce the least resistance in passing through water. By giving the water-line a cycloidal form, he had followed the directions of nature, by adopting the curve

of waves, and the effect was that, instead of waves breaking against the sides of such a vessel, they passed by it, as the surface of the vessel was of the same shape, and fitted with them. In practice it was found that such a vessel raised no wave in front as it passed through water, but the resisting wave was thrown on each side to the bows, and by this means the ship was much more effectually steadied than it could be when there was any opposing wave in front, and a corresponding hollow at the bows, where the ship required the most support.

THE ARTESIAN WELL ON SOUTHAMPTON COMMON.

A joint deputé of the Geological and Mechanical Sections, headed by the President, proceeded at one o'clock to the boring on Southampton Common. After hearing the report of the engineer, and examining the evidence of the strata, the President observed that there was every probability, on their reaching the upper green sand below the chalk strata, that a sufficient supply of water would be obtained. Whether or not it would rise to the required level, would depend, however, upon the level at which the upper green sand entered. He advised, however, the continuance of the work. It appears the well already gives 15,000 cubic feet of water, the supply required for the town being 30,000 to 35,000.

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

At three o'clock, the General Committee assembled in the Town Hall, when the Treasurer stated the tickets issued at this meeting to be 843; the amount received (including Prince Albert's donation of £100) £827 4s. 8d. Grants of money (£410) were agreed to.

It was also resolved that the second and third parts of Dr. Carpenter's Report on the Microscopic Structure of Shells, &c., in the forthcoming volume of the Transactions, be illustrated by lithographic plates not exceeding twenty. The price of the plates was not known.

Among the recommendations of the Committee, not involving grants of money, were:—That Mr. Hopkins be requested to furnish a report on the theory of such movements and displacements of the earth's crust as may be connected with earthquakes; and Mr. Mallet to furnish a report of the static and dynamic facts which have been observed to be the results of earthquakes, or connected with them. Mr. J. S. Russell, to prepare a report on the present condition of the science of naval construction, including steam navigation. Mr. Whewell and Sir J. Ross, to draw up a plan for a naval expedition for the purpose of completing our knowledge of the progress of the tides.

That her Majesty's Government be requested to have published the meteorological observations which have been made by the officers of the Irish trigonometrical survey at Mountjoy, and the Pigeon-house, near Dublin, since 1834, and also to direct that, during the progress of the Ordnance trigonometrical survey in the north of Scotland, the so-called parallel roads of Glenlyon and the adjacent country be accurately surveyed.

The officers of the Association were then re-elected, and

The President, in closing the business of the Meeting, congratulated the Association on the harmony that had prevailed during the whole of the Southampton Meeting. Not a single point of dissent had arisen, nor had anything occurred to interrupt for a moment the pursuit of science. He had now to declare that the business of the Meeting was adjourned to Oxford, where they would assemble on the 25th of June next.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President, and the Meeting broke up.

THE MODEL ROOM.

At this Room, (Mechanical Section,) were exhibited some clever models by Mr. Wilde, one of which, a model of Aden, formed of common rough clay, is curious, as showing, from the position of that town, and its fortifications, natural and artificial, that the report which appeared recently in some of the London papers, that the Arabs had approached to the very gates of Aden, must necessarily be incorrect. There were, also, in this room, working models of Ainslie's tiling machines, and some specimens of poplins, embroidered with gold, silver, and coloured silks, into the most novel and beautiful patterns. Those which are manufactured in Ireland, it is said, have been extensively patronised by her Majesty; and Prince Albert wore a waistcoat of this beautiful fabric, on Monday.

THE PORTRAITS.

Each of the annexed Portraits has been sketched by our Artist, during the recent Meeting at Southampton; so that we have spared no pains to insure their characteristic fidelity.

In the emblematic title-design is introduced the Portrait of his Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, F.R.S., and the only Honorary Member of the British Association. To the left is the Portrait of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, G.C. St. S, F.R.S.; and President of the Association, pre-eminently distinguished by his Researches on the Geology of Russia.

SECTION.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

DR. STEVELLY, one of the Secretaries to the Section, and known for his labours in Meteorological Science.

THE REV. DR. SCORESBY, magnetician, illustrator of the natural science of the Arctic Regions, &c.

PROF. SCANBERG (from Sweden); "a successful young experimenter in Physics, who represents his great master, Berzelius."

PROF. WHEATSTONE, F.R.S.; Vice-President of the Section; electrician; inventor of the Electric Telegraph, and distinguished by his Researches on Sound.

THE REV. DR. WHEWELL, F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; a Vice-President of the Section.

SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart., F.R.S.; ex-President of the Association; the celebrated Astronomer.

PROF. OERSTED, "to whom we owe the first great link between electric and magnetic phenomena, by showing the magnetic properties of the galvanic current."

COLONEL SABINE, R.A., distinguished for his Researches in Terrestrial Magnetism.

RICHARD LANING, Esq., Electrician.

PROF. WARTMANN, Founder of the Vandois Society.

SECTION.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR, honorably referred to in the President's Address, for his Report on the Conditions and Products of Iron Furnaces.

PROF. W. H. GROVE, F.R.S., who experimented with the "Gun Cotton."

PROF. HENRICH ROSE, from the Royal Academy of Berlin, whose work on Chemical Analysis is an universal text-book.

PROF. MICHAEL FARADAY, D.C.L., F.R.S.; President of the Section.

DR. DAUBENY, F.R.S., Aldrich's Professor of Chemistry, and Regius Professor of Botany, Oxford.

PROF. SCHONBEIN, from Switzerland, the investigator of Ozone, and the discoverer of "Gun Cotton."

J. FRIDAUX, Esq.

SECTION.—GEOLOGY.

THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON, President of the Royal Society, F.S.A., F.G.S., &c.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, Esq., F.R.S.

G. B. GREENOUGH, Esq., F.R.S. (Physical Geography.)

LEONARD HORNER, Esq., F.R.S., President of the Section, and of the Geological Society.

D. W. H. FILTON, F.R.S., the able illustrator of the Geology of the Isle of Wight.

PROF. E. FORBES, F.R.S., Palaeontologist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

PROF. ANSTED, F.R.S., King's College, London.

SIR HENRY DE LA BECHE, F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.

VISITORS, PHYSIOLOGISTS, &c.

THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH, President of the Linnæan Society.

SIR HERCULES PAKENHAM, Governor of Portsmouth.

JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer of the Association.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

DR. FOWLER, a Vice-President of the Association.

PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R.S., President of the Section of Physiology: the distinguished Physiologist.

D. W. B. CARPENTER, F.R.S., an able writer on Physiology.

SECTION.—STATISTICS AND VISITORS.

THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., F.R.S., a Vice-President of the Section.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STYER, F.R.S. (Statistics of India.)

G. R. PORTER, Esq., F.R.S. (Board of Trade.)

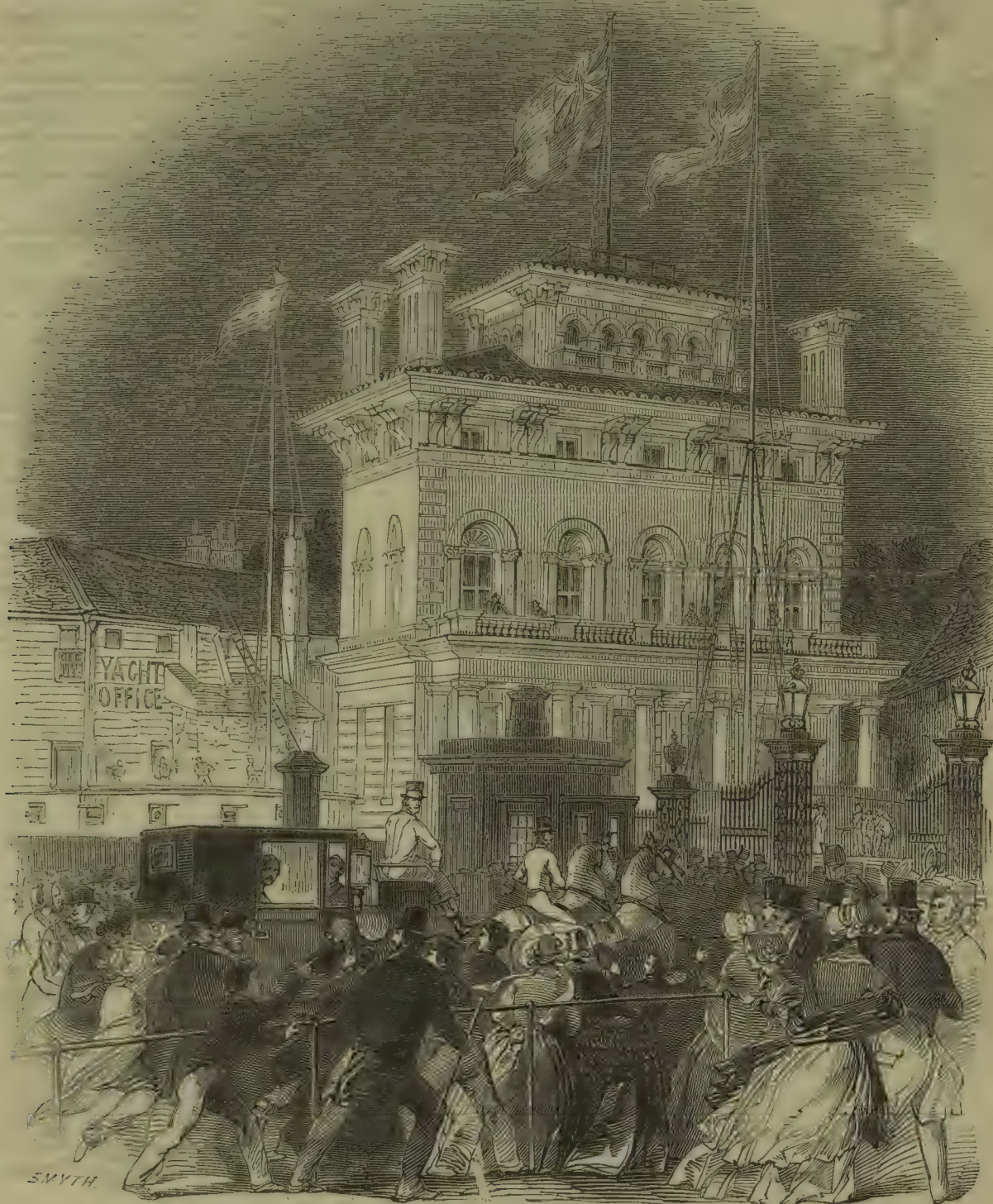
DR. W. COOKE TAYLOR, an acute Statistical writer.

— ELTON, Esq., from the United States.

NEW STEAM-YARD, AT MORICE-TOWN, DEVONPORT.

The Lords of the Admiralty have, since their accession to office, been engaged in various inspections and other duties of national importance; not the least interesting of which was the ceremony, on Saturday last, of laying the foundation-stone of some extensive works at Morice-Town, for the better accommodation of her Majesty's Steam Navy, "the one thing wanting to complete the great naval arsenal of Devonport."

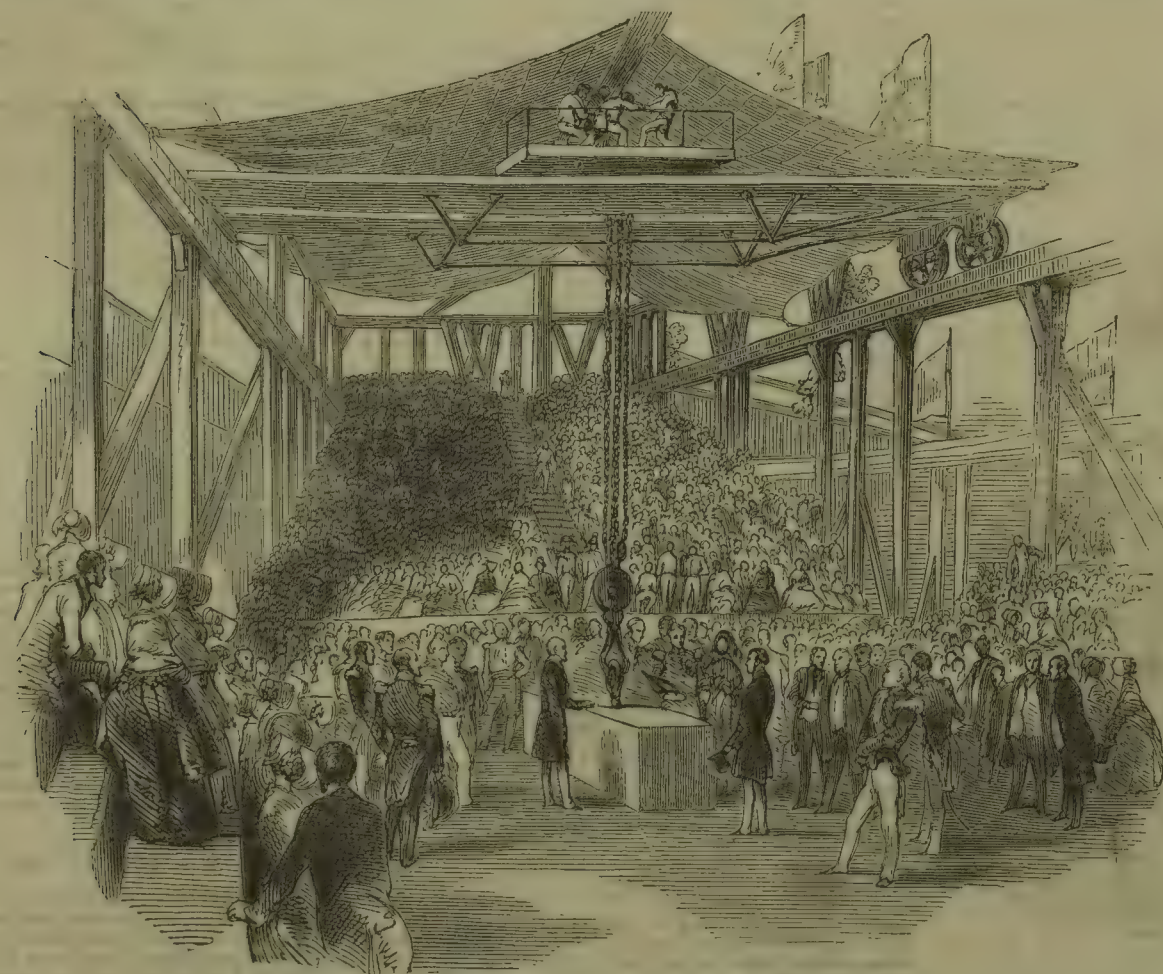
The new Steam-yard is at Keyham, inclosed from "old Hamoaze." It was begun in January, 1845, when the first pile was driven. This was the commencement of the great preliminary labour—the formation of the coffer-dam. Nasmyth's tilt-hammer was then used; and, on the 5th of February, the first engine was set in action, to the astonishment of all who witnessed its powers of performance, especially those who took the opportunity to contrast them with those of the old monkeys. Within a few months, the great coffer-dam was effectually completed, and the water-washed foundation quite dry, although the dam is of 1600 feet, and 8000 loads of timber have been used in its construction. The saving of money, not less than time occasioned by the employment of the tilt-hammer, must have been extraordinary; yet it is said that the cost has exceeded £130,000 in all. Over the works is a complete net of railways, there being as many as nearly thirteen miles laid. The rapidity with which heavy weights are transported is consequently very great; and it is exceedingly interesting to notice the way in which things are managed, especially the traversing of the piles by "the traveller." The excavations have been astonishingly rapid, the ground being of a soft clayey nature, for the most part of the character of a marine deposit. Up to the present time, about 200,000 cubic yards have been excavated. Between 200, and 300,000 cubic feet of granite, and more than 400,000 cubic feet of limestone have been delivered at the works. The excavated earth, instead of being thrown, as originally intended, outside the breakwater, is now taken along at the foot of the works abutting Hamoaze, underneath the Keyham bridge, on the Salish road, and deposited with a view of filling up Keyham lake, which will form a piece of ground for agricultural purposes, or, most probably, in the course of some time, the seat of a manufactory.



MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.—(SEE PAGE 186.)

"A few months since," says the *Devonport Independent*, "and Keyham was a noiseless spot; art or science had scarcely visited it. People seemed to slumber over its very capabilities. What is it now? Full of life, exhibiting momentary alteration, the scene above all others for noble evidences of the triumphs of intelligence, and the wonderful appliances of mechanical skill; the seat of stupendous works, the site of a national establishment, the requirements even for which are novel, and which, in no small degree, will enhance our greatness, and may eminently be identified with our prowess in maintaining our claim to the homage of the world as Mistress of the Seas."

The ceremony on Saturday was performed by the Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The foundation stone, which is a rectangular block of granite from the Par quarries, near Fowey, 12 feet 10 inches long, 3 feet 6 inches deep, and 2 feet 7 inches wide, weighing 9 tons, forms the corner of the western entrance to the lock of the south basin, part of the flooring of which is already laid. To prepare for this dock, an excavation has been made 43 feet deep, which will, when completed, form a lock or dock of 360 feet in length, and 60 feet in width, within which a further excavation will be made for a basin, 600 feet by 500 feet.



THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, (FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY,) LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW STEAM-YARD, MORICE-TOWN.

The morning was bright and beautiful, and the company began to arrive at twelve o'clock, and were accommodated under a spacious awning, where the band of the Royal Marines was in attendance, and played several popular airs. On a railway, 100 feet above the heads of the spectators, carried along upon wooden piers, was placed "the traveller," from which the foundation stone was lifted by chain tackle into its place.

At a quarter-past one their Lordships arrived, and having been received by Mr. Baker, the contractor for the works, proceeded to the site of the Dock. The Earl of Auckland, with Miss West, the daughter of the gallant Port Admiral, first entered the enclosure, followed by Admiral Sir John West, K.C.B., and Lady West; Admiral Sir C. Adam, Sir Samuel Pym, and Mrs. Drake; Captain Berkeley, M.P.; Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; H. G. Ward, Esq., M.P., Principal Secretary; Sir William Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy; Captain Brandreth, R.E., Director of the Works; Captain Burgmann, R.E., Resident Director of the Works; Captain E. n, R.N., Private Secretary to the First Lord; Henry Woolley, Esq., Chief Clerk; Captain Dixon, H.M.S. *Caledonia*; Commander Potbury, &c. &c.

Precisely at twenty-five minutes past one, the stone was lifted, and the Earl of Auckland spread the cement with a silver trowel, when the order was given to "lower." The stone was then firmly fixed, and the noble Earl having used the mallet in accordance with the usual custom, and tried the level, was satisfied that all was right, and the stone was declared to have been laid, the band playing "God save the Queen." A round of cheers was then given.

Underneath the foundation-stone, a cavity was prepared for the deposit of numerous current coins of the realm, the covering being a brass plate with the following inscription engraved thereon:—

This Stone was laid by the Right Honourable
The Earl of AUCKLAND, G.C.B., First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty,
On the 12th September, 1846;
Being the Foundation Stone of a new Establishment for the Manufacture and Repair of
Machinery for her Majesty's Steam Ships of War,
Designed and commenced in the year 1844, under the orders of the Right Honourable
The Earl of HADDINGTON, K.C.B., First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.
Captain Brandreth, R.E., Director-in-Chief of the Works.
Captain Burgmann, R.E., Resident Director of the Works.
George Baker and Son, Contractors.

The Earl of Auckland then addressed the company, and complimented Captain Brandreth and Captain Burgmann; Mr. Corry, the late Secretary of the Admiralty, who brought forward the plan; and Mr. Baker, the contractor. His Lordship added: "This work has now been commenced but a little more than one year, and yet, within this short space of time, the ground has been inclosed, no less than 630,000 cubic feet of stone have been accumulated around us, and upwards of twelve miles of railway have been laid. In less than three years, we may hope to see one of her Majesty's steamers sailing into this basin, and lying here for the purpose of undergoing repairs. In less than three years from that time, we may hope to see the factories constructed for the purpose of completing all the engines that may be requisite. I am confident it is by such preparations as these that we can best secure the honour of this country, should war ever unfortunately arise; and, at the same time, it is by these means that we have the best guarantee for the happy continuance of peace."

The assembled multitude then loudly cheered his Lordship, and the band struck up "Rule Britannia." Their Lordships and those of the spectators (about 200) who had received invitations, next proceeded to the model room, to partake of an elegant *déjeuner*, provided by Mr. Moorshead, of the Royal Hotel. After the repast, Lord Auckland proposed "The Health of Mr. Baker," which was drunk with enthusiasm.

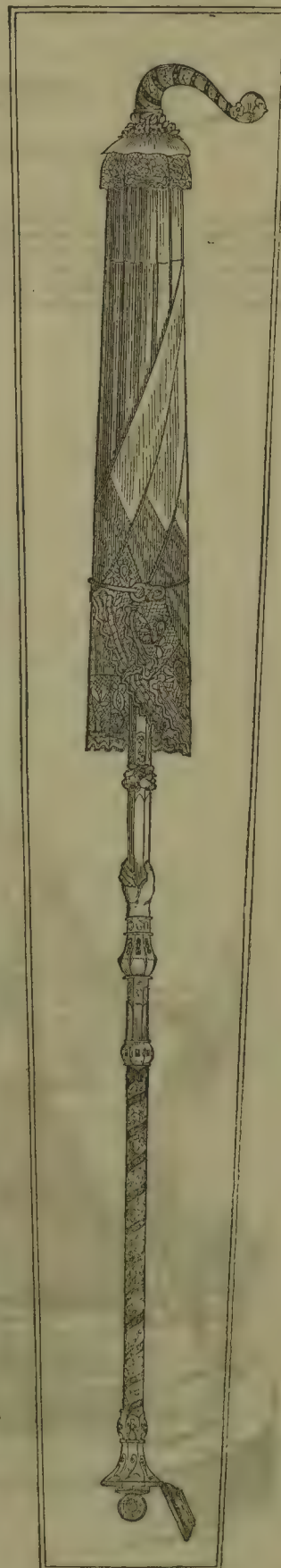
In a tent erected for the purpose, the Messrs. Baker regaled the men employed on their works, to the number of 750; two pounds of beef, one pound of plum-pudding, and half a gallon of beer being allotted to each man; and the liberal masters promised to repeat the entertainment when the last stone of the establishment was laid.

The plan of the Works originated with Mr. Townsend who has superintended the whole.

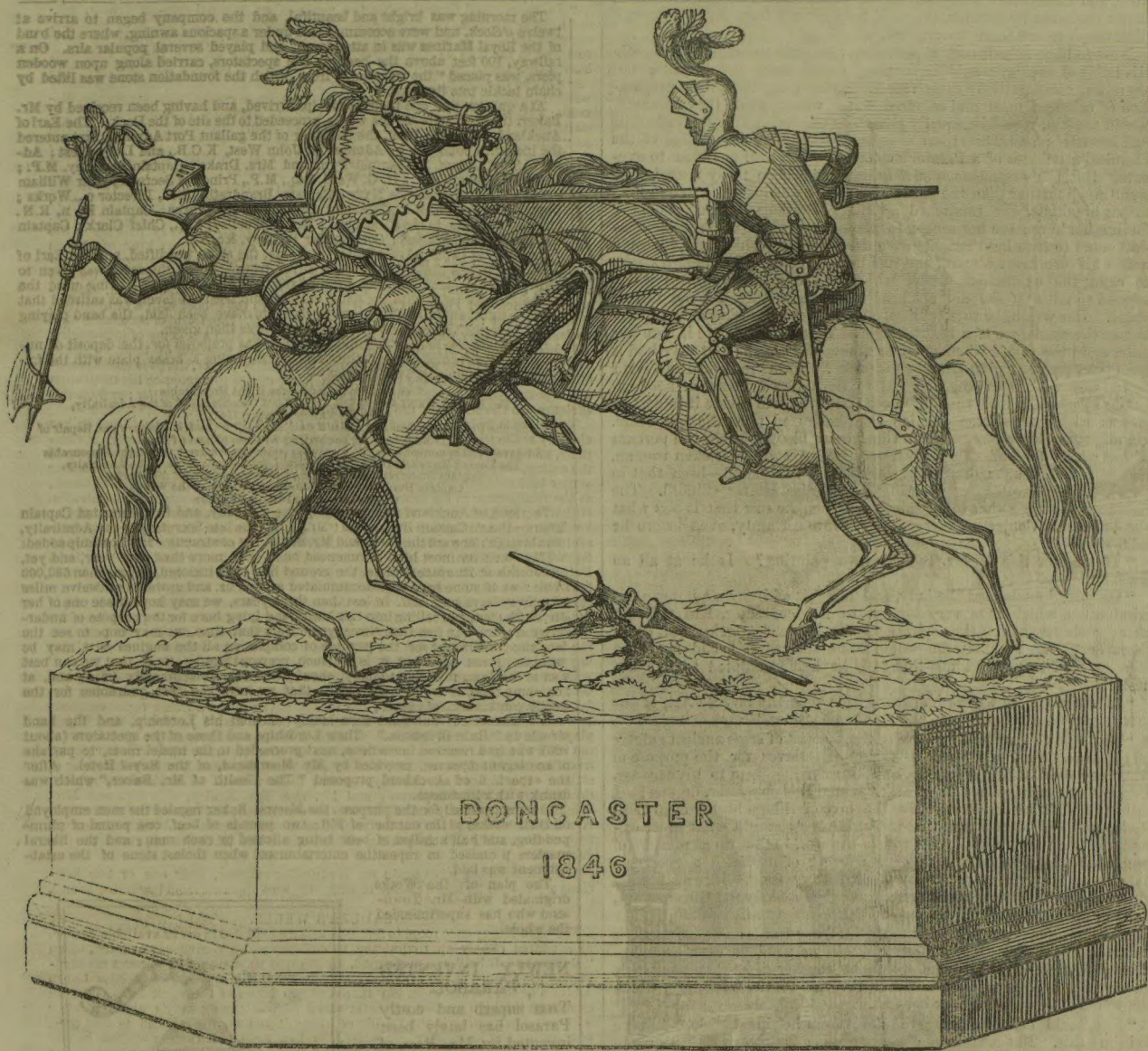
NEWLY INVENTED PARASOL.

THIS superb and costly Parasol has lately been invented by Mr. Boss, of Bury-street, in the City; and, besides its highly ornamental character, is noticeable for the simple process by which it opens and closes. It is mounted on an engraved and engine-turned gold stick, richly chased; at the upper part of the stick is an enamelled laurel-leaf circle, under which is a fac-simile of the regal Crown, jewelled in diamonds, pearls, rubies, and emeralds; from this Crown radiates a web of Elizabethan golden stems, sustaining a delicate and elegantly watered silk of cerise and white, with satin fall, relieved with elaborately worked Honiton lace. Below the tulip points of the ribs, or about the centre of the stick, are the rose, shamrock, and thistle, encircled, and tastefully jewelled. Immediately under is an enamelled hand, with a tapered finger clasping the stick, and bearing around the wrist the words, "I govern," brilliantly set, in part jewelled; and under the hand is the cuff, or gauntlet, set with precious stones. The handle, ten inches in length, and composed of gold, is entwined with an enamelled spiral garter of eleven folds, mounted in brilliants, rising from a bulb, and concluding with the Royal motto ("Honi soit qui mal y pense"), which is inscribed upon it. The extremity of the handle, of hexagon form, is set with gems; and at the end of this is an Oriental transparent topaz, through which appear the Royal arms, engraved and pierced, surmounted by jewels. On touching a ruby secret spring, an ingeniously arranged scent-box or vinaigrette is disclosed. The exterior top mounting of the Parasol is a superbly worked gold Horn of Plenty, with a circlet of brilliants in blue enamel, gradually widening to the surface of the Parasol, and terminating with a rich device of fruits in gems, falling over a rosette of Honiton lace. The Parasol is deposited in an elegant case, lined throughout with white velvet and satin; the exterior being covered in Royal purple velvet, bearing a tasteful device, with the letters "V.R.," surmounted by the regal Crown, embossed in gold.

The advantage obtained



SUPERB PARASOL PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.



THE DONCASTER PRIZE PLATE.—1846.

by this unique invention is that it may be opened and closed suddenly, without lifting the hand to the summit of its elevation. This is insured by an ingenious though simple contrivance, without extending the hand beyond its grasp, preserving a handsome and unerring shape, with an almost total disappearance of the unsightly extended inside wires, and folding up to one-third the usual size of a Parasol. The

Parasol has been designed and arranged by the patentee, Mr. J. A. Boss, who has had the honour of presenting the superb specimen here engraved to her Majesty; the jewelled part was executed by Mr. Samuel Starkey, jeweller, King Street, Clerkenwell; the silk expressly made in Spitalfields, and the lace at Honiton, solely for this occasion; the entire manufacture occupying nearly six months.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.

This very spirited group—the Great St. Leger “Cup”—has been modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, under the direction of Mr. Baily, R.A. The subject is a passage in the battle of Wakefield. Lord Clifford, of Cumberland, overthrowing Richard Duke of York, of which an account is given by Sharon Turner, in his “History of the Reign of Henry VI.” The lance of Lord Clifford has pierced the armour of the Duke, who is wounded in the throat, and falls from his horse grasping his battle-axe, with which he has in vain attempted to ward off the fatal thrust. The horses are full of fire, the riders are in complete mail; and the adventures or beavers of their helmets being moveable, so that the features can be seen at pleasure. Mr. Brown is a rising artist, of great promise, as this work fully attests: there is a purity in the design which is comparatively rare in works of this class; whilst the character of the group is remarkably elegant and effective. It is, also, a fine specimen of the manufacturers’ art—Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street.

THE TAGLIONI TESTIMONIAL.

A FEW months ago, certain noblemen and gentlemen, frequenters of the Italian Opera House, and a section of the thousand-fold admirers of Mdle. Taglioni, resolved to present to that distinguished artiste a testimonial to her pre-eminent merit. A fund was raised for this purpose; and the commission was given to Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, who selected Mr. Cotterell, for their artist; and he has, certainly, produced a work of truly chaste, beautiful, and appropriate character. It consists of a group of three mythological figures, and the figures of two animals, partly taken from the ballet of “Endymion,” in which Taglioni appeared in the season of 1845. Diana is surveying Endymion, who sleeps on a bank, behind which Cupid, crouching, watches the Goddess. She is accompanied by a fawn; the dog of Endymion is, also, introduced. The whole is exquisitely designed: the figures are not portraits, but have the elegant Greek outline of features. The fawn and dog are fine accessories; and the group will, altogether, add even to Mr. Cotterell’s high repute in designs of this class. It has been executed in frosted silver, at the cost of 300 guineas; and is a splendid mark of the high esteem which Mdle. Taglioni enjoys in this country.

THE TAGLIONI TESTIMONIAL.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER VIII.

BRAVELY as Trevor and Margaret had looked forward to the separation, as the time for the departure of the former drew near, a sensation of anguish crept into their hearts, and would make itself felt. And yet so thankful they both were for the means which presented themselves of Trevor pushing his way, that they would not have altered the arrangement if they could; and so completely did they keep up their spirits to the last, that lookers-on were even surprised at their composure. Many cares, however, and anxious thoughts pressed upon him, full as he was of hope—thoughts that might rather be guessed at than known, even by those to whom he was nearest and dearest.

“Margaret,” exclaimed Trevor one day, when, after the fashion of lovers, they had been conversing about themselves, and in a manner quite uninteresting to any one else, “try to tell me truly, would you have been happier had I done as honour at first prompted, and left you free—unwooded—until I had worked my way to competence at least?”

“I thought you had established a code above the common false notions of honour,” she replied, with a faint smile. “How strange it is that your sex should think it no dishonour to win a heart by every demonstration of sympathy and affection, and yet, because the want of the world’s ruler, Gold, makes a gulf before the present completion of a marriage, to leave that heart tossed between hope and fear and by the most cruel doubts; wrestling with the very affection the lover has striven to create, and full of womanly shame at the belief that exists only in her own soul; and this is called leaving her free, because certain formal prosaic words have not been spoken.”

“But, dear Margaret, all the world preach against long engagements; even my mother recommends that we marry so soon as I have a prospect of moderate competence.”

“Is the terror against long engagements,” said Margaret gaily, and evading his last remark, “lest people should change their minds? If so, it occurs to me they had better do so during the engagement, ‘long’ or ‘short,’ than when it is too late. But,” she continued, after a moment’s pause, “I have often been on the point of telling you poor Hester’s story; and as it is somewhat *apropos* of our subject, I will do so now.”

“Poor Hester!” interrupted Trevor; “I owe her much for advocating my cause so warmly as she did; and whatever her heart’s history, that has wrecked its peace and warped her genius, I feel sure that she has been the sinned against and not the sinner.”



“The kind world would perhaps see no sin anywhere, and only folly on her part. I was a mere child at the time of my father’s death, but Hester was nineteen or twenty. It was for the months preceding, and for a little while following that event, that Geoffrey Smith visited constantly at our house. So far as I recollect, he was handsome and agreeable; but children have odd notions about people, I am aware. The chief bond of sympathy, however, between him and Hester was their love of painting, for he was studying art as a profession; and she, in those summer days of her life, was following it for love of itself, with all the enthusiasm of her nature; and little dreaming that, in darker times, it would form a precarious means of existence. Then the apparently wealthy merchant’s daughter was a match far above the struggling artist; and I believe at that time Geoffrey Smith refrained from addressing my sister openly, because he dared not hope her family would accept him, and was not sure, of what I am afraid was the truth, that her attachment was blind enough to have tempted her to overstep the barrier of their opposition.”

“Geoffrey Smith,” exclaimed Trevor! “I wonder if he were any relation to the Mr. Smith with whom my lot is cast. His name, I think, is George—indeed I am sure it is.”

“I never heard of his having any relative, George; but Smith is so common a name, we have long since given over enquiring about him. But to proceed. The destitute condition in which my father left his family was not known immediately on his death; indeed a fact that surprised all the world was only discovered on winding up his affairs. I need not tell you, dear Trevor, of the struggles which ensued; they would but make a common story, that is acting every day in a thousand quarters beneath the surface of society.”

“In which,” exclaimed Trevor, with much emotion, “women for the most part play the tragic parts; toiling their very lives away for a pittance that will scarcely support existence, and that is awarded them on the same principle that fuel is doled out for a steam-engine, to keep the machinery at work; not as what the recompense for labour should be—the means of independence, and a provision for the future.”

“By degrees and without, as I have been told, anything like a leave-taking,” said Margaret, “this Geoffrey Smith discontinued his visits; and then began the lingering torture, which has shaken a fine mind and withered a loving heart. Judging by her own faith and devotion, she sometimes thought he had left her side only to return when fortune was achieved; and it may be, that while this belief was strong, her energies were braced to exert her talents to advantage: for she is the eldest of the three, and on her devolved, in a great measure, the education of Susan and me. But years rolled on, no authentic tidings were received, though vague reports were wafted about, that he had left England; but his exceedingly common name increased the difficulty of ascertaining what had become of him. The hope of his return, the belief in his affection, have grown fainter and fainter, and in due proportion has her eccentricity increased. You know how she clings to every memorial of the past, thus feeding the sickness of her heart; but you cannot tell what it has been to watch the slow decay of her mind.”

“Dreadful!” murmured Trevor, strongly affected; “they have much to answer for who trifle with the heart of another from idleness and vanity. You are right; better for Hester would have been an engagement made and avowedly broken, than years of lingering uncertainty, which have consumed the brightest period of her life.”

And now, before this chapter is closed, there must be a brief mention of Catherine Joyce and Susan Clifford.

The former was recovering from her dangerous illness, but she was still weak and delicate. Change of air had been recommended; and, in company with a widow lady, an old friend of her family, she resorted to the sea-side. But it seemed as if an entire change had come over her nature. She was no longer selfish and self-willed; and no longer

chary, from a sickly, morbid sentiment, of bestowing gifts or conferring those kindnesses which the rich can, if they try, shower so beneficently on the poor. Suffering had "cleansed her bosom" of the "perilous stuff" which had weighed down her better qualities, and her character shone out with much of real nobility.

True, bodily pain and mental suffering had swallowed her cheek, and attenuated her frame; true, that in a few weeks she looked years older; but, her youthful bloom was exchanged for an expression so *spirituelle*, that many there were who thought her more attractive than before. The strange link which had connected her destiny with that of Susan had bound them so much together, that the latter seemed now more Catherine's intimate friend and associate even than Margaret; and, when the trip to the sea-side was decided on, she insisted that the young actress should accompany her. Alike in their impulsive characters, alike in one accident of their lives, there must have been some difference in their natures, too. The ordeal to which they had been subjected had thrown one on a bed of mortal sickness, from which she had rallied, a nobler creature than before. The mind of the other, as has been seen, was statured for awhile, but her bodily health had but slightly suffered. Susan's signal failure in the new character, from which so much had been expected, had destroyed the London Manager's confidence in her ability; she saw no prospect of a re-engagement with him, and looked only to find some employment in the country.

"Wait till the winter," said Catherine, when the subject was discussed; "till then you are my guest. We are going in search of health and spirits, and, till they are restored, we can lay no plans for the future."

"Do you remember," said Margaret, with a smile, one day, long after a much costlier present than the pearl locket had been forced upon her, and many kindnesses showered on the whole family—"do you remember, Catherine, the fear you used to entertain that people should love you only for the good you did them? If love be marketable in this way, you must have laid in a great stock lately."

"So that you do love me," she replied with a faint blush, and a half-repressed smile, "it cannot signify *why*. It occurred to me, one day, that we look for the sunrise *because* it is to bring us light and warmth; and that we cherish most the flowers which give us odour, and so—"

"You have discovered," exclaimed Margaret, carrying out the simile, "that you would rather be a rose than a japonica."

"Just that," returned Catherine; "though I am afraid I am a very poor sort of a rose at present. However, in those bygone times, I believe I was more like a nettle than anything else. If Mrs. Jo—if, Mamma, did hate me, I am sure I don't much wonder at it. But can you come with me to the Bazaar to-day, for you know I am going home for a week, to make preparations for Broadstairs, and I want to take with me some toys for the children?"

CHAPTER IX.

SMALL events on board a ship become subjects of note for the log-book or private diary, as every one must have remarked, on perusing either. And no wonder; the *ennui* of even a fortnight's voyage to an active mind, would be pitiable, did there not always seem to creep over the spirit a corresponding listlessness. It is very strange; but no one seems inclined to do anything beyond eating and sleeping, and sauntering with less exertion than is required for a walk, and talking with less animation than is required to converse (or, to use an untranslatable word, that ought to be Anglicised, *causer*). Nevertheless, the idleness indulged in is not altogether an unprofitable sort; it is the place, of all others, in which to dream—to plunge into reverie, and bring from its quarry the rich material with which to build in the future many a fabric of truth, and beauty, and grandeur; it is the place, too, in which to form intimate acquaintanceship and friendship, and to study character with the greatest accuracy.

Yes, for it must be the true metal of generosity and nobility of character which never displays petty selfishness under petty trials—which never takes "accidentally on purpose" the snuggest corner of the cabin on a chilly day; or seeks the shadiest nook on deck, if the heat be oppressive—who is never obstinately blind to the comparative smallness of some epicure's dish, nor obstinately deaf to any suggestions that might infringe on his individual comfort, and which, accordingly, he does not choose to hear; in short, who never yields to any of the thousand-and-one temptations which present themselves for the indulgence of petty selfishness to travellers either by sea or by land.

Mrs. Smith was not the only invalid on board; not the only one who, bowed by the scourge of our northern home, was lured by Hope's sweet promises to seek health in a softer clime: and Trevor Sefton had melancholy opportunities of observing the disease to which he intended to devote his talents and attention.

His own especial patient treated him with almost the kindness of an elder sister, mingled with the deference due to a superior mind, for she was one of those gentle beings in whom the venerative principle is strong, and whose fault is that of too often yielding its homage to false deities. With so much as there was deserving respect in Trevor Sefton, no wonder she esteemed him highly. For his part he felt every day an increasing regard made up of an appreciation of her many generous qualities, of pity for an evidently unhappy destiny, and of grateful emotion for many acts of delicate kindness he had received from her. It was a subject of deep distress to him to note, that, notwithstanding his skill and attention, her health did not improve, but rather that she gradually grew worse and worse.

One day Trevor had been greatly annoyed at discovering that the lock of a medicine chest which he kept in his own cabin had certainly been tampered with; and what was more he made the discovery in the presence of Mrs. Smith, for he happened to have brought out the chest before opening it, instead of, as he had sometimes done, only bringing the drug required from it. She became more excited than he had ever seen her, insisted on examining the key, and, on trying the lock herself, turned deathly pale, and trembled from head to foot, and finally declined taking the proposed medicine until he had analysed it, and ascertained that it was exactly what he expected. This was done to the satisfaction of both; and, indeed, every bottle and every packet was rigidly examined. Trevor, however, expressed his most unqualified belief, that though some intended pilferer had been at work, whoever it might be had been foiled in his attempt, and that the contents were undisturbed. But the circumstance was a source of exceeding vexation nevertheless.

The next day shone forth; a day of sunlight and glory, such as the voyager so often finds when he reaches ten or fifteen degrees south of the British seas. The white sails glistened in the sunshine, as, obedient to a light breeze, they bore forward the graceful vessel; and the deep purple waves heaved gently, as if with an emotion of gladness. Trevor Sefton was pacing the deck, thinking a thousand thoughts. Hoping almost against hope for the recovery of his patient; striving to pierce the misty future of his own career; and then, by a very natural transition, dwelling fondly on the beloved two—his dear mother and Margaret; and remembering how the night before, the northern stars drooping perceptibly towards the horizon, had told him most distinctly how far the lengthening chain of distance was already strained between them!

Suddenly Mrs. Smith appeared beside him; she touched his arm, for he had not at first observed her. It was early; she had but just risen, and had thrown a large shawl round her morning wrapper. She had put on a bonnet, it is true, but the strings were untied, and Trevor saw that her soft hair, which was usually arranged with great neatness, lay in loose tangled masses, this evidence of a restless night still unremoved. But it was her countenance that alarmed him. With all his watching, he had never seen such a hectic spot as that which now burned on each cheek.

A poet says, "Beware the passion of a quiet man!" And with equal truth may it be said, beware of rousing the latent indignation of a long-suffering and injured woman, be she by nature ever so gentle. Her voice was low, but stronger than Trevor had ever heard it, though it trembled with half-suppressed passion. She held a bunch of keys in her hand, and, pointing to one of them, she exclaimed "Here is the evidence of his guilt; the murderer that would be."

Appearances were certainly very suspicious. A small key, closely resembling that of the medicine chest, was slightly bent, and between the wards remained a minute particle of some injured lock, which had probably escaped the observation of the owner of the keys, and they belonged to the husband of the lady! For no honest purpose could the attempt have been made; and the reader may as well know at once the extent of injury meditated, by one, who, originally deficient in the con-

scientious principle, had sunk the condition of his mind lower and lower, till now, at five-and-thirty, crime had lost for him its hideous appearance, and there was scarcely an act he would have hesitated to commit under moderate temptation, provided he were safe from discovery; or, if discovered, secure from punishment.

Now to have substituted a pernicious drug for those his wife was in the habit of taking, would have been a dangerous experiment; but there was comparatively little risk in exchanging them for a preparation of coloured meal and coloured water, which, while they assuredly would not kill, would be equally powerless to cure. This was what he had intended; and what, from a long and intimate knowledge of the chemical attributes of a Painter's colours, he was well qualified to execute. But the suspicions of the injured wife once fairly roused they went much farther than the truth. While he was lounging over a luxurious breakfast, she ransacked all his possessions, for the accident of finding his keys gave her access to them; and though Trevor had endeavoured to turn her thoughts from the suspicions which yet he could not in his own heart discard, and had implored her for her health's sake to calm the excitement under which she was labouring, his words seemed to fall as if she did not hear them, or, hearing, did not understand. Her wrath, be sure, was not abated by discovering among other things the miniature of a beautiful girl. True that the date it bore was anterior to the period when she first knew Mr. Smith; but why had it been preserved so carefully and so secretly? Again she rushed to Trevor Sefton now with what she believed to be a new evidence of her husband's falsehood; and though he concealed the knowledge it imparted, it was with no common emotion that he gazed upon the miniature. He might not have recognised in that girlish blooming face the portrait of her whom he had only known as a faded sorrow-stricken woman, had not the peculiar dress—the fashion of the period—been that in which he had grown accustomed to recognise Hester Clifford. The fashion first recalled her to his mind, and then he saw that it *was* what she had been. Conjecture merged almost into certainty, even before he said—

"Think you this is Mr. Smith's own painting? Is he at all an artist?"

"Oh yes!" exclaimed the lady, and a spirit of irony and mean re-creation, which were very foreign to her character, had play for once; "oh yes, he has the aspirations of a Michael Angelo; but, as for talent or power, I believe he would have starved if I had not been idiot enough to marry him—that is, if he had attempted to live honestly."

"It is strange," interposed Trevor; "for even the love of Art, or the mere aspiring, surely tends to elevate the character."

"Not at all. I remember reading the account of some ancient painter of great celebrity, who used to torture his slaves for the purpose of watching their throes of agony, and transferring them to his canvass. I do not see that the love of art elevated his character, do you? I rather think it tended to prevent the love of things higher even than itself; and ever since I read that story I have thought what great exceptions there are to the rules which the world takes up as matters of course. And as for an aspiring man being of necessity a good or a happy one, my young friend, you are equally wrong. If, with the aspiration, he lack the power of execution, he is likely, on the contrary, to be intensely selfish and envious, and exceedingly miserable."

Trevor was silent, for he felt the truth of her words; and certain it is that, under the influence of deep and strong passions, even commonplace people strike out truths, which at another time they would not have reached. She quickly, however, reverted to the miniature, which she would have dashed under her feet.

"Nay," said he, attempting to take it from her hand, "do not strive to injure this. But answer me one question; is not Mr. Smith's name George?"

"No," returned she, "not George, though every one fancies it is, because he always signs himself Geo. His name is Geoffrey."

"Do not trample on the miniature," pursued Trevor, not choosing to show how much he had been interested in her answer; "do not trample on the unoffending ivory. You will not, when I tell you that I chance to know the original, and that she is good, and gifted, and—unhappy."

"Take it, take it," she murmured; "but do not let me see it again." And as she put it into his hand, the tears came to her relief.

A curious scene was enacted that afternoon. The invalid lady had drawn up a brief, but perfectly legal, Will (women of property are generally good lawyers, so far as securing their money or transferring it goes), and requested the signatures of the Captain, two of the passengers, and of Trevor Sefton himself, as witnesses that she ratified the act. Except five hundred a year to her husband, and a few legacies to public charities, the whole of her fortune was bequeathed to a distant relative of her father's.

"You see, Mr. Sefton," she said, about an hour afterwards, "I have not left you any legacy. I wish to make it your interest to keep me alive." She looked at him as she spoke with an expression of strange meaning. It was a look that sought to pierce his very soul, and yet which revealed a degree of mental torture that seemed to have reached the barrier that separated it from madness.

"Do not think so meanly of me, as to imagine that I am a legacy-hunter," said Trevor, with much emotion; "and pray believe that your recovery, or the alleviation of your sufferings, through so humble an instrument in the hands of the Almighty as myself, would be a source of the purest happiness to me through life."

"I do not think meanly of you; I do believe you are sincere," she exclaimed; and added, pressing her hand to her brow, "but forgive my discourtesy—I have been, I am so sorely tried: I suspect every one, and have I not reason? But I will believe two are faithful—Victor and you. Don't be offended at the association; I mean to honour you by it." And she raised the dog which had been fawning at her feet, and loaded it with passionate caresses. "May you never know the desolation of heart," she continued, "which renders a faithful animal the best beloved creature on earth."

"I know this," said Trevor, with an emotion almost of tenderness, "that there is such an inscrutable mystery about the attachment and intelligence of the inferior animals, and of dogs beyond all others, that I do not envy the heart of the man who can make a jest, or think scorn of one of the species."

The weeping lady held out her hand, which Trevor raised to his lips, as a mute pledge of esteem and respect. But when it drooped to her side, the ring I once before mentioned slipped from her thin finger, and rolled on the deck. It was a large sapphire, encircled with brilliants, and, of course, of great value.

"How strange!" said Mrs. Smith; "I had nearly forgotten the very purpose for which I sought you. Though I have not named you in my Will, I do not wish you to be without a memorial of me. That ring is associated with many sacred memories of my parents and my childhood; and there is no other than yourself whom I should wish to own it. My shrunken hand is no longer fit for bright jewels," and she held it up to the light with a mournful smile; "therefore wear it henceforth in remembrance of me, instead of waiting for my death."

Trevor Sefton hesitated, and long demurred at receiving so costly a gift; but it was impossible, finally, to decline one tendered under such circumstances.

(To be continued.)

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—This statue is now completely finished. All the parts are put together, and the finishing touches of Mr. M. C. Wyatt have been given to the work. The tackles, pulleys, and apparatus are raised to lift the enormous figure from the floor of the studio of the artist, and to place it on the carriage on which it is to be drawn to the spot where it is to be, at all events in the first instance, elevated. Mr. Wyatt will be ready in a few days to have it at Hyde-park-corner. The horse and rider are at present of a pale gold colour, which tint they will not long retain, exposed to the smoky atmosphere of London. The whole is elaborately finished, the coat of the horse and portions of the drapery, &c., being worked up with great attention to minute details. This will be lost to the eye of the spectator, though creditable to the artist, who has laboured to make his work perfect. The weight of the group is between 30 and 40 tons, and the carriage on which it is to be drawn to its place of destination weighs nearly 20 tons. Mr. Goding, the well-known brewer, has volunteered the services of 40 dray horses, by the united strength of which the huge mass will be pulled along. As the statue now stands, it is impossible to judge of its merits as to grandeur of effect; it requires a great elevation to be seen properly, and the spectators must be at some distance for the eye to take in all the parts.

MILITARY INSPECTION.—The Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and the Marquis of Anglesey, Master General of the Ordnance, embarked on Tuesday morning at Woolwich, on board the Admiralty steam-yacht, the *Black Eagle*, and proceeded to Chatham and Sheerness on an official inspection of the fortifications.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

"To Parents and Guardians" is the name of an original one-act drama, successfully produced at this theatre, on Monday evening. The title, in a measure, suggests the idea on which the plot is founded, more especially when we see it following in the bills by the announcement that "At Jubilee House, Clapham, Young Gentlemen are, &c. &c." This plot, however, lies in a nut-shell, and that more of the hazel than the cocoa; in fact, the action goes on a series of agreeably written incidents rather than a continuous whole, as several pleasing scenes, cleverly adapted to fall in with one another, form a diorama, in contradistinction to the panoramic painting, in which the slightest approach to a "solution of continuity" is unperceivable. *Monsieur Tourbillon* (Mr. A. Wigan) is the "resident Parisian" usher at Jubilee House, Clapham, under the direction of Mr. Swish (Mr. Meadows). He has a score of troublesome boys to keep in order; but the ringleader of all is *Master Robert Nettles* (Mrs. Keeley). This terribly wild young gentleman, who makes love to *Mary Swish* (Miss Howard) his master's daughter, forces the coward of the school, *Master William Waddilove* (Mr. Keeley) to steal eggs, and buy pale ale in the village; puts devils in the usher's snuff-box; and commits every kind of offence against propriety; has a good heart, and finds out through a newspaper advertisement that *Monsieur Tourbillon* is a French nobleman, driven from Paris at the Revolution, where he left a beloved wife, of whom he has not since heard. Meantime a French girl *Virginie* (Mrs. Wigan) comes to the school with a tambourine, weary and poor; and the boys who have seen Mr. *Tourbillon* often gazing on a portrait, which they conceive to be that of his wife, plan a scheme of introducing *Virginie* to him as Madame *Tourbillon*, during the absence of their superior. They meet, and, in the wandering French tambourine player, the poor usher recognises his daughter. At the same time a letter comes to announce his restitution to his possessions, through the agency of the uncle of *Master Nettles*: and on this skeleton are the scenes of the drama imposed.

The piece is from the pen of the author of "A Trip to Kissengen;" and he has cleverly made the parts to measure, according to the calibre of the Lyceum company, and given them some smart and natural dialogue. To Mr. Wigan, as regards the acting, we must award the chief praise. His impersonation of the poor old usher—now broken down by a long feeling of dependence, now firing up at some insult, as the recollection of his former position came back to him—was most admirable. Hitherto we have only recognised Mr. Wigan's identification with young foreigners—the "chevalier d'industrie" of Young France; the *flâneur* of the present boulevards; the eccentric "foreign gentleman" of the "Quartier du Lester-Square," as we may meet him this very day, dining at Bertholli's or Girandier's. But, as *Monsieur Tourbillon*, he took us by surprise. His acting was, in a word, first-rate: we have seen no representation of the aged broken-hearted Frenchman so effective, since the *Monsieur Jacques* of Mr. Morris Barnett. Mrs. Keeley's *Master Nettles* was a real English *gamin*. Her warm-hearted "plunk" as the playground schoolboy; the way in which she challenged all the rest; and, in the language of the transpontine theatres, defended the oppressed, threw a little boy near us into an ecstasy of delight. He clapped his hands, and cried "Bravo!" with an enthusiasm that could scarcely be repressed; and this we hold to be the best compliment that could be paid her. Keeley's *Waddilove* was delicious; the fat, bullied, cowardly, idle boy of the school, never found a richer representative. It was a character cut out for him, and he did it ample justice. Mrs. Wigan played the little part of *Virginie*, with much feeling and propriety; and we must not omit to say a word or two in praise of Miss Howard, who, with her young fresh face and natural manner, was exactly what the schoolmaster's daughter of sixteen—the idol of all the boys—ought to have been. The piece was greeted throughout with loud applause; and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, with Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, were generally called for at the conclusion, but nobody came forward. Nor was the drama given out for repetition in consequence—a breach of respect, both to the author and the public, which none of the audience appeared to understand.

We witnessed the piece again on Wednesday evening, after one or two judicious alterations had been made. It went with loud applause from beginning to end.

SADLER'S WELLS.

We were happy once more to find this theatre crowded in every available corner, to a degree closely approximating to suffocation, on Wednesday evening, when "Romeo and Juliet" was performed, for the first time under its present management—the feature of the evening, however, being the appearance of Miss Laura Addison as the heroine. In the *ILLUSTRATED NEWS* of the week before last we expressed the high opinion we entertained of this young lady's abilities, after witnessing her acting in the "Lady of Lyons;" and we are rejoiced to find that, after seeing her in another character, she has even still further claims to our praise, and bids fair, with a little care and study, in a good school, to become one of the most brilliant stars in the dramatic hemisphere. Nothing could surpass her performance on Wednesday, more especially in those situations calling for the representation of the more impassioned feelings, in depicting which Miss Laura Addison's forte chiefly lies. Her scene with the Nurse, in the second act, was deliciously played—full of girlish petulance and winning tenderness; and the soliloquy, in the fourth act, was given with such marvellous power and effect that a storm of applause greeted its conclusion, the audience appearing perfectly frantic in their enthusiasm. We were not quite so well pleased with the *Mercutio* of Mr. Phelps. He played it as well as—perhaps much better than—any other actor in his line could have done, and his reading was, as may be conceived, careful and judicious; but he lacked, in a measure, the buoyancy of the light-hearted gentleman. He was warmly applauded in the "Queen Mab" speech; but, to our thinking, his last bits were the most effective. Mr. Creswick was the *Romeo*; he appeared to be labouring too much after his points throughout, and more especially in the earlier scenes. Mr. G. Bennett was an able representative of *Friar Lawrence*; and Mr. Scharfe was, as usual, quaint and droll without buffoonery, in *Peter*. The other characters do not call for any notice beyond the general commendation we are always enabled to bestow conscientiously upon this excellent working company.

The tragedy was admirably mounted; the dresses were in good taste, and the scenery, by Messrs Finley and Fenton, of a very superior kind—especially the different night views. At its conclusion the cheering was universal. Mr. Creswick led Miss Addison before the curtain, who gracefully smiled her acknowledgments to the audience; and then Mr. Phelps was loudly called for, and, on appearing, was greeted with renewed acclamations; indeed, for some minutes after the curtain fell, the hats of the pit, and the handkerchiefs of the boxes, had a busy time of it. The tragedy was put up in the bills for four consecutive nights in the week; and bids fair to have a long run.

ADELPHI.

If the drama of "Eugenia Clairville; or, the New Found Home" is, as the bills state, "new and original," it is an excellent imitation of a French translation. It was played for the first time on Thursday evening, and was decidedly successful; although we must plead guilty to having been dreadfully wearied by some of the scenes of the serious interest, which were confused, and overlaid with moral dialogue. Of the plot we cannot give a very clear description. There was a feeble-minded old man, played by Mr. Cullenford; and a deep young man, wanting to inherit his property, personated by Mr. Boyce. Then there was Madame Celeste, as an unknown niece, dressed in a suit of man's clothes; and Mr. Lambert as a villainous lawyer; and Mr. O. Smith as an Adelpi agricultural ruffian; and Mr. Worrell as a walking lover of high principles; and all these characters plotted, and tried to poison, and made false wills, and insulted unprotected orphans, until at last proper justice was done to everybody, and the unknown niece came into a great deal of money. Far more entertaining was the comic business with Mr. Paul Bedford as Mr. Toffey, a lollipop-maker in the Borough; clever Mrs. Frank Mathews, as his bustling wife; Mr. Howe as a medical student; and Mr. Munyard as Pegg, a lawyer's clerk; who, amongst them, made such fun, that the audience were kept in roars of laughter whenever they were on the stage.

The piece was too long, and somewhat faulty in construction; it played, too, nearly two hours and three quarters. The story had to be gathered from tedious dialogues and narratives rather than the action of the drama. It will bear considerable curtailment. It was capriciously acted throughout; still we prefer Madame Celeste in striking melo-dramatic parts, such as *Miami* and *Satan*. In this piece her last scene was the best, and she was loudly applauded. Mr. Boyce was effective, but he should avoid a tendency to throw himself into conventional attitudes, which, at times, remind one of the "penny plain and twopence coloured" style. Mr. O. Smith's acting was, as it always is, that of a great artist; and Mr. Lambert was very natural as the rascally lawyer. We were chiefly amused, however, with Mr. Howe, whose medical student was amazingly comical, and Mr. Munyard, who had one rich scene as the clerk, and played it admirably. The applause at the end was very general, and the curtain drew up again to allow the principal *dramatis personae* to receive the renewed approbation of the audience. The house was crowded. Mr. Webster was to appear afterwards in the comic drama of "Used Up."

Mr. Macready continues to draw great houses at the SURREY, and has been playing *King Lear* during the week. It is stated, however, in theatrical circles, that the actual profits to the management are not so great as they were during the engagements of the Misses Cushman; but we do not give this upon any certain authority.

VAUXHALL was announced to close last evening, after the most prosperous season ever known. The proprietors have not only made up all the losses of former years, but must have cleared a large sum besides. The arrangements generally have reflected great credit on the directors; and the old-established connection between the illumination lamps and umbrellas appears to have been thoroughly broken up.

We believe the piece of "Love's Telegraph," produced last week at the PRINCESS Theatre, is a translation of a French comédietta, "Le Gant et l'Eventail," in which Madame Albert and Madame Doche played in Paris.

A WHALE CAUGHT IN THE THAMES.—On Wednesday afternoon, considerable curiosity was excited at Deptford-green, by the appearance of a large whale, which Thomas Wetherfield and some other Deptford watermen had caught in the Thames, between Blackwall and Greenwich. The creature was ultimately placed in a shed at the rear of the Sir John Falstaff Tavern, Deptford-green. It measured twelve feet in length, the width of the tail being three feet.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.—The Queen steamer, which arrived on Thursday at Southampton, with the Peninsular mails, brings intelligence of the decease of the Earl of Yarrowburgh. The noble Lord was found dead in his bed at Vigo, on the 10th inst., after having retired to rest on the previous evening in his usual health. His remains are now being conveyed to England in the *Kestrel* Royal Yacht Squadron yacht, which sailed from Vigo two days before the *Queen*. His Lordship had been in declining health for some time, but it is reported that the immediate cause of death was in consequence of his Lordship having partaken rather freely of some grapes in an unripe state, of which he was known to be very fond. Lord Yarrowburgh was Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE NEW BISHOP.—We hear that the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers, the Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, is mentioned as likely to be the new Bishop.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—A new church is in course of erection opposite Vauxhall-terrace, Hoxton. It is a spacious and elegant structure, and is expected to be ready for consecration before the close of the present year.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS.—On Wednesday, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor performed the ceremony of laying the first stone of a new Protestant church in Hare-street, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, to be dedicated to St. Matthias.

APPOINTMENT.—The Rev. William Cadman, M.A., of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, Curate of St. George's Bloomsbury, to be Minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, vacant by the prebend of the Rev. John C. Miller, M.A., to the rectory of St. Martin's, Birmingham. Patron, John Dean Paul, Esq.

VACANCIES.—The Rectory of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Thomas Dale to the vicarage of St. Pancras, has not yet been filled up. The nomination rests with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. A prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, also vacant by Mr. Dale's promotion, still remains to be filled up. It is in the gift of the Bishop of London.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE WHITEHART COLLIERY, NEAR NEWCASTLE.—A frightful accident occurred at this colliery, on Friday morning (last week), to Joseph Lovatt, an old man, 65 years of age. It appears that he was employed to attend to the engine fire from six o'clock at night till six in the morning; and, on the morning in question, he was seen, about half-past three o'clock, sitting in the engine-house, within a yard of the fly-wheel. On Mr. Platt and two or three of his men going to work, at half-past five, they found the engine stopped; and, on proceeding into the engine-house, deceased was discovered forced between the wall and the fly-wheel, a space of about four inches, hanging head downwards, and dreadfully crushed and mutilated. It is supposed that the deceased had fallen asleep, and neglected the fire, and that, on awakening, and finding the engine almost stopped, he got up in a hurry, and, stumbling, fell on the wheel, which appeared to have carried him about three parts round, and must have killed him instantly. When Mr. Platt arrived, at half-past five, the fire was quite out.

THREE LIVES LOST ON THE RIVER.—On Sunday evening, a pleasure-boat, called the *Miriam*, went down the river to Erith, on an excursion. She was managed by Joseph Leonard, a waterman, of Blackwall, and another man conversant with the management of pleasure yachts. There were three gentlemen on board, whose names have not transpired. The wind freshened in the evening, and, while the boat was coming up the reach, one of the men went up aloft to reef the gaff topsail halyard, and, while he was doing so, a squall of wind caught the sail, and the top weight of the man caused the frail bark to capsize. Two of the party almost immediately disappeared. Leonard clung to the hatches for some time, but ultimately sank before assistance could reach him, and also met a watery grave. The other waterman and one of the gentlemen were saved. Soon afterwards, a boat, containing seven persons, which had been down on a pleasure trip, was capsized by a squall near the same spot: six of the party clung to the boat, while Robert Hamilton, a waterman, swam towards a sailing barge at anchor, and made known the danger of his companions. The bargemen immediately put off in their boat, and saved the whole of the party, who were sent up to London in a steamer.

ROBBERY AT THE LONDON AND JOINT-STOCK BANK.—On Saturday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a most barefaced robbery to the amount of nearly £350, was committed at the London and Joint-Stock Bank upon a gentleman named Goslin, of the firm of Clarke and Goslin, Northend Maltings, Fulham, malsters. Mr. Edward Goslin, about the time mentioned, attended at the counter of the above bank, for the purpose of paying in money on account of the firm. While standing there he felt a slight tug at his coat, and, turning round, he observed a gentlemanly-looking man, attired in a shooting-jacket, going rapidly out of the bank, but he unfortunately took no notice of the circumstance, and gave no alarm; though, when he came to pay in the money, he found that his pocket-book had been adroitly abstracted, with its contents, which consisted of notes and gold, &c., amounting to £324 2s. 11d., besides overdue bills, and sundry letters and memoranda. The pocket-book was of Russian leather, with a steel clasp, and the notes were one Bank of England £300, No. 37,541, dated May 11, 1846; a £20, No. 70,564, dated May 5, 1846; four sovereigns; and 2s. 11d.

COLLISION ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Monday, as an excursion train, consisting of thirty carriages, impelled by two engines, was on its way to town from Ipswich, it came into collision with a truck which had been left on the rail, and caused serious injury to three persons. Mr. Taylor, the chief of the locomotive department, was on one of the engines, the train being unusually large. On reaching the Brentwood incline, the gradient of which is 1 in 90, the drivers, on account of the immense weight of the train, shut off the steam, but had got only a short distance, when they observed a truck standing upon the up line. The brakes were applied and the engines reversed, but the weight of the train was so great that it could not be stopped and the collision prevented. The men upon the engines having done all in their power, thought of their own safety, and jumped off the engines, which almost immediately after came in violent contact with the truck, which was smashed to pieces. By the shock many of the passengers were thrown from their seats, but none of them were seriously injured. The men who jumped off the engine were not so fortunate. Mr. Taylor, and two of the engine-drivers, were seriously injured; Mr. Taylor's thigh being fractured. They were conveyed to town, and it is hoped may recover. The parties who left the truck upon the line were given into custody.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN RAILWAY.—The adjourned Inquest upon the body of Henry Glover, who was killed by the unfortunate accident which occurred at Gonalstone, on the Nottingham and Lincoln line of railway, was resumed in the Committee-room of the General Hospital (Nottingham), on Monday morning. Evidence confirmatory of the account which appeared in our last paper was given, and the Jury returned as their verdict, "That the deceased was accidentally killed by an engine being thrown off the line, caused by the breaking of a spring attached to the fore-wheel, such spring being apparently in a defective state."

LOSS OF FOUR LIVES FROM THE FALLING OF A RAILWAY TUNNEL.—A most fearful accident, involving the loss of four lives, happened on Saturday evening, by the falling of a portion of the Marley tunnel, now in course of construction near Ashburton, for the South Devon Railway. During the day a part of the frame-work on which the arch had been built was removed, and the brick work being supposed to be perfectly sound, the labourers were directed to displace other portions. The poor fellows were so engaged all the evening, when at about ten o'clock a heavy crack was heard, and more than fifty yards of the arch fell in, burying many of the miners and labourers. With sundry bruises all escaped, with the exception of four poor creatures, named Henry Bigwood, William Parnell, John Polhill, and John Setcher. Immediately on their being missed, active measures were taken to remove the earth, and in the course of three or four hours they were recovered. Their bodies presented a shocking sight. Notwithstanding their appalling injuries, the unfortunate men were found to be alive; they survived but a few minutes. At the Coroner's Inquest the verdict was "Accidental death."

STEAM BOAT COLLISION.—On Monday the *Gnome* Woolwich steamer was returning to London with three hundred passengers on board, and when in Northfleet Hope, a short distance from Gravesend, the *Ruby*, a Gravesend steamer, belonging to the Diamond Company, was seen approaching. By some mistake, the two vessels met, and a fearful collision took place. The *Ruby*, which is a steamer of large dimensions, struck the *Gnome* close to the larboard paddle-box, which she carried away. A scene of indescribable confusion took place on board the *Gnome*. A great many passengers were knocked down and bruised by the shock. The two steamers were locked in each other for some time, and the passengers in the smaller vessel rushed on board the *Ruby* as fast as possible. The two captains endeavoured to allay the excitement, and ultimately all the passengers on board the *Gnome* were transferred to the *Ruby*, which conveyed them to Gravesend, and took the disabled vessel in tow to the same place.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Sunday morning, shortly before four o'clock, a fire, by which an aged female lost her life, broke out on the premises numbered 36, Little Bartholomew-lane, West Smithfield, a very narrow and densely populated neighbourhood. It appears that the house in question is occupied by numerous families, and the deceased, a person named Jane Gould, tenanted the back room, first floor. The police, with the aid of the inmates, succeeded in getting the deceased removed, but she was so dreadfully burnt that she died almost instantly afterwards. The whole of the other inmates fortunately succeeded in leaving the premises, and the fire was soon extinguished. At the inquest, held on Tuesday, it was stated that on the table there were two jugs which contained beer, and the general supposition is, that the deceased must have gone to bed intoxicated, leaving the candle on the table, which ultimately set fire to the bed clothes, and thus caused her death. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

ACCIDENT ON THE YORK AND NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.—A serious railway accident occurred near Sunderland on Monday morning, on the York and Newcastle line. The cause of the mischief appears to have been the breaking of one of the crank pins, while the train was going at the usual rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. When the pin broke, the connecting rod of the engine dropped, and came in contact with a cross-sleeper. The engine and tender were then jerked off the rails, and turned completely over; the carriages went over an embankment on the opposite side, ran into a field, and turned upside down. The tender was smashed to pieces, and the engine very much damaged. The engine-man, Hall, and the fireman, are very seriously injured, the latter especially so. Happily there were very few passengers, and they most surprisingly escaped uninjured.

FATAL ACCIDENT WHILE SHOOTING.—On Friday (last week), a disastrous accident occurred at Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex, by which Mr. Greenaway, son of Mr. Greenaway, farmer at Orsett, lost his life, his gun accidentally going off, and lodging the contents in his breast. On Saturday, an inquest was held on the body at Orsett, before Mr. C. C. Lewis, when Mr. R. B. Jordison, surgeon, said the deceased, who was nineteen years old, was out with him shooting at Horndon-on-the-Hill; he was in the act of getting over a hedge, and had climbed up the bank, witness following him, when he found there was a ditch two feet or two feet and a half wide; at this time he saw his gun, which was a double-barrelled one, sticking in the hedge, and the deceased drawing it after him; both the hammers were at that time down, but one of them having caught in a bough was raised up, and the gun immediately exploded; witness got on the bank immediately and found him standing on his feet, and he exclaimed, drawing the cap off with one hand, "Oh, Mr. Jordison, I have shot myself dead." He then fell, and was dead in two minutes. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

POLICE.

THE REVOLTING DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCHYARD.—Two men, named John Ruffey and Samuel Wright, carters in the service of Mr. John Gould, dust contractor for the district, have appeared before Mr. Broughton, at WORSHIP-STREET, to answer the charge of having unlawfully and indecently exposed certain portions of human dead bodies, and also certain coffins and portions thereof, in and near a certain highway, in the parish of Shoreditch, on the 5th inst. A great deal of evidence was given in support of the facts, which were stated in our paper last week. Mr. Gruber, on the part of the churchwardens, said the facts of the case were, that in consequence of the accidental sinking of the vicar's vault, during the construction of a new sewer about eighteen months since, such an intolerable effluvia had arisen from the displacement of the coffins as to cause the greatest annoyance to the parishioners. An order had, therefore, been issued by the vestry for the clearance of the vault, which the churchwardens had not only given strict injunctions to carry out with the utmost decorum and propriety, but had personally inspected the sifting of the refuse for nearly a week, and caused every bone that could be discovered to be re-interred in the vault. They had several witnesses in attendance to prove that their orders had been literally obeyed, and that the bones which were afterwards found in the field must necessarily have been brought from some other place. The most positive directions had also been given to Mr. Gould, who had been employed by other parishes, on similar occasions, to provide a proper receptacle for the remains, which he had engaged to do, and the first intimation the churchwardens had received of his non-compliance with their directions was conveyed to them through the public journals. Mr. Broughton expressed himself of opinion that a most improper course had been adopted in employing a common dust-contractor to fulfil such a duty, which ought to have been performed under the superintendence of the churchwardens, and with the direct sanction of the ordinary of the diocese, in a ground selected by themselves. The whole transaction was a gross outrage on public decency, which had no parallel within his recollection; and, as it was clearly an indictable offence, he should require the defendants to put in bail to answer the charge at the sessions, themselves in £30, and two sureties in £25, and leave it for the parish authorities of Shoreditch to carry out the prosecution.

AN EXPERT PRACTITIONER.—John Edwin, who looked like a simple country lad, was on Monday charged, at the MANSTON HOUSE, with having stolen several silk handkerchiefs in the course of his rambles on Saturday. The prisoner turned out to be a perfect "Fitch," and a philosopher. Haydon, a policeman, stated that, on Saturday evening, as he was coming ashore from a steam-boat at Swan Pier, he saw the prisoner close behind a gentleman, and observed, from certain movements, that "something was about to be done." The prisoner walked deliberately out of the vessel, and the officer went round, met him in Swan-lane, and took him into custody, having given notice to the gentleman to follow. Upon the person of the prisoner were found five silk handkerchiefs, one of which was at once identified. One was tied neatly round the calf of each leg, another was added in like manner to the size of each arm, while the fifth was ingeniously disposed about his waist. He had made each of the handkerchiefs change its master on board the steamer, in the short voyage from Hungerford-market to London-bridge. As the prisoner was going to the station-house, with a crowd behind, he said, "Well, it is a bad job, and no mistake; but it was to be, and how could such as me stop it?" The Lord Mayor: Well, prisoner, you had a good day's work, I perceive. The prisoner: I have been dreadful hard up, your Lordship, I do assure you; why, I have been obliged to beg. I tried everything before I tried this, but it wouldn't do.—The Lord Mayor: You are an expert hand, and I shall send you for trial.—The prisoner: Don't send me for trial. There will be no merit in convicting me. It's too plain a case. (Laughter.) Consider my poverty, this once, please you, my Lord, and give me a "summary."—The Lord Mayor: No, you won't do for London.—The prisoner: Well, my Lord, if you can't be persuaded to do a kind thing, why then I must do as you wish.—He was committed for trial.

A COUNTRY POSTMASTER CHARGED WITH STEALING MONEY FROM A LETTER.—George Norris Kemot, postmaster of Nockley, near Rayleigh, in Essex, was charged at Bow-street on Tuesday, before Mr. Jardine, with stealing a £5 Bank of England note from a letter passing through his office, the property of the Postmaster-General. Mr. Peacock, solicitor to the Post-office, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Parry appeared as counsel for the prisoner. Mr. Robert Nash, 23, Aldgate High-street, draper, identified the £5 note produced, No. 94,497, dated 13th October, 1845, as having passed through his hands. In the afternoon of Friday, previous to the 4th of September, he received it from the prisoner, who called at his shop and made a purchase to the amount of £1 6s. 6d., for which he gave him the note produced. Witness asked him his address, and he said "Brown, Billericay," which witness endorsed on the note. Matthew Peak, a constable employed in the General Post-office, proved that he apprehended the prisoner on Monday morning. He had been sent to inquire about a £5 note, inclosed in a letter posted on the 22d March, on board of the *Queen of the French* steamer, at Folkestone, and directed "Mr. Chambers, at Nockley, near Rayleigh, in Essex," which was not in the letter when it was delivered. The prisoner stated that he recollected the circumstance, having been applied to about it; upon which witness told him that the note had been changed at the shop of Mr. Nash, and the prisoner admitted having purchased dresses there, at which time he offered the shopkeeper either of two notes, and he preferred that of the Bank of England. Witness asked him if he recollected from whom he had received it, and he replied that he might have taken it over the counter. Witness inquired how he came to give the name of Brown of Billericay, and his reply was that such must have been the name and address he had received, but he could not refer him to any such person. Mrs. Chambers, wife of a Captain in the navy, said that in the month of March she was residing with her brother, at Nockley, in Essex, and recollected a letter having reached her, in consequence of which she went to the post-office, where she saw the prisoner, and showing him the letter she told him it had been opened, and that it should have contained money. He replied that she should write to her husband and make more inquiries. Witness told him that it was a five-pound note, and that about an hour previously she had received information from her husband of the number and date. In answer to the learned counsel, witness said that she had known the prisoner for about twenty years as a chemist and druggist, and she always understood that he bore a very high character in the village, and she had frequently dealt with him for goods. Mr. Parry applied for bail to be accepted, which could be procured to any amount, on the grounds that a considerable time had elapsed between the loss of the note and the apprehension of the prisoner, who had borne an irreproachable character for very many years. Mr. Jardine said that he could not entertain the question of bail, and the prisoner was ordered to be remanded.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been very moderate, yet the show of samples of that article to-day was tolerably good. The attendance of buyers being small the demand was very heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations were not supported. The sale for foreign wheat was very dull, yet the demand was in a sluggish state, and the inferior parcels were in per quarter lower. Superfine season-made malt was in good request, at full prices; otherwise the demand was in a sluggish state. Oats, beans, and peas—the supplies of which were small—moved off slowly, at late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2730; barley, 990; oats, 1150. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2370. Foreign: wheat, 6600; barley, 2770; oats, 4040. French: wheat, 2340 sacks; malt, 2840 quarters. Of foreign flour we have received 11,810 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s to 57s; white wheat, 52s to 64s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 54s; ditto white, 52s to 59s; rye, 33s to 35s; grinding barley, 29s to 31s; distilling, 32s to 34s; malting ditto, 30s to 40s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 63s; brown ditto, 53s to 55s; Kingston and Ware, 64s to 65s; Chevallier, 65s to 66s; Lincolnshire malt, 67s to 68s; 2s to 27s; 3s to 27s; 4s to 27s; 5s to 27s; 6s to 27s; 7s to 27s; 8s to 27s; 9s to 27s; 10s to 27s; 11s to 27s; 12s to 27s; 13s to 27s; 14s to 27s; 15s to 27s; 16s to 27s; 17s to 27s; 18s to 27s; 19s to 27s; 20s to 27s; 21s to 27s; 22s to 27s; 23s to 27s; 24s to 27s; 25s to 27s; 26s to 27s; 27s to 27s; 28s to 27s; 29s to 27s; 30s to 27s; 31s to 27s; 32s to 27s; 33s to 27s; 34s to 27s; 35s to 27s; 36s to 27s; 37s to 27s; 38s to 27s; 39s to 27s; 40s to 27s; 41s to 27s; 42s to 27s; 43s to 27s; 44s to 27s; 45s to 27s; 46s to 27s; 47s to 27s; 48s to 27s; 49s to 27s; 50s to 27s; 51s to 27s; 52s to 27s; 53s to 27s; 54s to 27s; 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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "J. B. P."—"Rapid."—"S. C."—"Omega."—"The new Indian Problem just published this month in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," is printed correctly: the difficulty you find in solving it arises from its construction, which is masterly. We never remember to have seen a more beautiful piece of Chess strategy, in the same number of moves.
- "D. N. T."—"If you wish to see the Problem named, you should purchase the Number of the work in which it appears.
- "C. R. L."—"Problems received, with thanks.
- "C. O."—"The scale of charges for advertisements can be got at the Office, but you surely cannot meditate calling publicly for a competitor to play Chess for the ridiculous stakes mentioned. You will find the whole of the games in question given in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" for next month.
- "Sopraccita."—"We have no means of referring to the six-move Problem just now; when we have, the solution shall be given. In the meanwhile, you may exert your ingenuity upon it in full assurance that it is perfectly correct as we printed it.
- "Marazion."—"Heydebrand's Handbook" is written in German; the price, 12s. Jaenisch's work on the Openings is in French, and sells here for 18s.
- "E. M."—"The Hazels."—A Knight and Bishop can effect checkmate in about thirty moves, commencing with the adverse King, in any part of the Chess board.
- "J. R. R."—"The position you send as original is as old as Damiano, and known to every tyro in our days as 'Philidor's Legacy.'
- "S. Spinz."—"We cannot look at Problems which come unaccompanied by solutions.
- "W. H. C."—"The Problems you enumerate are all of the highest class. The best two-move position we are acquainted with is that by Mr. Kling, which recently appeared in this Journal.
- Solutions by "B. M." "C. O." "L. S. D." "Miranda." "Amateur No. 1." "Park." "Sancho." "W. P." "Sopraccita." "J. J. B." "Valley-field." "G. A. H." Leeds; "F. C." Paisley; "T. B." Bradford; "J. W. D." Seacombe; "W. H. C." "G. A. H." Leeds; "F. P." and "W. W. N." are correct.

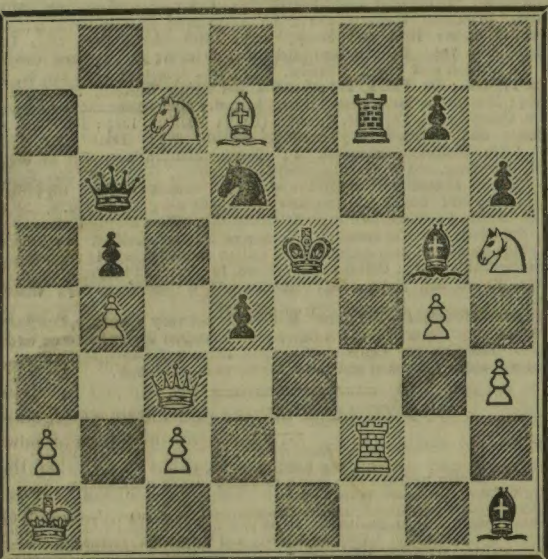
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 139.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 7th (ch)	R takes B (best)	5. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
2. Q takes K R P (ch)	K takes Q	6. R to K 8th (ch)	R to B sq
3. R to K R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt sq	7. R takes R (ch)	K to R 2nd
4. R to R 8th (ch)	K takes R	8. R to R 8th—mate	

PROBLEM No. 140.

By Mr. H. P., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
White to play and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS MATCH BETWEEN MM. STAUNTON AND HARTWITZ.

The following is the result of the play in this encounter, up to the present time:

PAWN AND TWO-MOVE GAMES ..	Staunton 3 ..	Hartwitz 2
PAWN AND MOVE GAMES ..	Staunton 0 ..	Hartwitz 5
GAMES WITHOUT ODDS ..	Staunton 5 ..	Hartwitz 0
	Total 8	Total 7

CONTINUATION OF MESSRS. HORWITZ AND KIESERITZKI'S GAMES.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	11. K B P two	K takes K P
2. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	12. Q takes P	K takes Q
3. K B to Q 4th	K B to Q 4th	13. K R to K sq	K B P two
4. Q Kt P two	B takes P	14. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt to K 3d
5. Q B P one	B to Q 3d (a)	15. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
6. Castles	Q to K 2d	16. R takes P	K Kt P one
7. Q P two	Q Kt to Q sq	17. Q B to R 3d	K to B 2d
8. P takes P	B takes P	18. K R to B sq	Q P one
9. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	19. K Kt P two	K R to Kt sq
10. Q to Q 3d	K Kt to B 3d	20. Q R to K sq (b)	

- (a) This is, without exception, the worst defence to the Evans' gambit we know of.
(b) A lively, well-played game, on the part of Mr. Horwitz.

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. Q P two	K B P two	35. K R to K R sq	Q Kt P one
2. Q B P two	P one	36. Q R to Q B sq	Q B P one
3. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	37. K R to Q sq	Q R P two
4. K Kt to B 3d	K B to K 2nd	38. K R to Q 4th	Q Kt P one
5. K P one	Q Kt P one	39. K to K 2nd	Q R P one
6. K B to Q 3d	Q B to Q Kt 2nd	40. K to Q 2nd (c)	Q R P takes P
7. Q Kt P one	K Kt P one	41. Q R P takes P	R to Q R sq
8. Q Kt to Kt 2nd	Q B P two	42. Q R to B 2nd	R to Q R 6th
9. Q P one	K P takes P	43. P takes P	P takes P
10. Q Kt takes P	Castles	44. R to Q 8th	P one (ch)
11. K B to K 2nd	K Kt takes Kt	45. K to Q 3d	B to Q Kt 6th
12. P takes Kt	Q P one	46. R to Q B sq	R to Q R 7th
13. K R P two	K B to K B 3d	47. R to K 8th (ch)	B to K 3rd
14. B takes B	Q takes P	48. K to B's 2nd	B to R 2nd
15. K Kt to Kt 5th	K R to B 2nd	49. R to Kt 8th	R to Q R 5th
16. Kt to B 6th	Q Kt to R 3rd	50. R to Q B sq	R to Q R 7th
17. R to B 3d	B takes B	51. R takes Q Kt P	R takes K Kt P
18. B takes Kt	R to K sq	52. K takes P	R to K Kt 6th (d)
19. K R to K R 3rd	Q B to Kt 2nd	53. R to Q R sq	K to B 3rd
20. Q to her 2nd	K R to K 2nd	54. R to Q 5th (ch)	K Kt P one
21. K R to Kt 3rd	K to B 2nd	55. K to Q 3rd	R to K R 6th
22. Q to her B 3rd	Q R to K Kt sq	56. K to his 2nd	R to K R 7th (ch)
23. K to B sq	K takes Q	57. R to Q R 6th	R to K R 6th (ch)
24. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	58. K to B 3rd	R takes P
25. Q R to Q sq	K to K 4th (a)	59. K to B 2nd	P takes R
26. K B P one	B takes P	60. R takes R	P to R 6th
27. Kt to B 4th	B to K B 2nd	61. K to B 3rd	P to R 4th
28. K to B 2nd	Q P one	62. K to Kt 3rd	P to R 5th (ch)
29. Kt to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Q 3rd	63. R to Q Kt 6th	K to his 4th
30. K B P one	R to K 5th	64. K to R 2nd	B to Q 4th
31. Kt to K 5th	R takes Kt (b)	65. R to Q Kt 4th	B to K 7th
32. P takes R (ch)	K takes P	66. R takes P	B to K B 8th
33. R to K B 3rd	B to K 3rd	67. K to Kt 3rd	
34. K R to K R 3rd	R to Q B sq		Drawn Game.

- (a) An excellent, and quite an unexpected move.
(b) Relying on the strength of his Pawns. This portion of the game is well played by Black.
(c) Had he taken this offered Pawn, Black might have played R to Q sq, secure of regaining a Pawn and acquiring a fine opening for his Rook.
(d) A few moves back Black had an obviously easy winning game, but he has contrived to throw away all his advantage, and the position at this stage, if there is any choice, is rather in favour of his opponent.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 52.—By M. D'ORVILLE.	No. 53.—By THE SAME.
WHITE.	WHITE.
K at Q R sq	K at his 5th
Q at K B 2nd	Q at K R 3rd
Kt at Q 7th	B at Q R sq
Kt at Q 4th	
White plays first, and mates in 3 moves.	White plays first, and mates in 3 moves.
WHITE.	WHITE.
K at Q B 6th	K at Q R 4th
R at Q Kt 6th	Kt at Q 5th
White to play, and mate in three moves.	P's at Q Kt 5th and Q R 2nd

draughts.—A gentleman amateur, who has left his address at this office, is desirous of playing a match at Draughts, of twenty-one games, at one guinea each game, and ten guineas the main; on condition that he be allowed to score drawn games.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—Immense success of the present magnificent attractions. Most positively the LAST WEEKS of the SUMMER SEASON. MONDAY, September 21, and During the Week, will be presented the Grand Historical Spectacle of THE MERCHANT STEED; or, The Flight of Danou, in which the whole strength of the Company, Double Stud and Rare Quadrupeds will appear. Popular SCENES of the CIRCUS, by the British and Foreign Professors. Clowns to the Arena, Messrs. Waller and Rochez. The whole concluding with a POPULAR AFTERPIECE.—Commence each evening at Seven. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.—Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—THE DAY
EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mount Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c.—From Ten till Five.
EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mount Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.—The Grand Mexican Aloe still in Bloom, no Extra Charge.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL
LECTURE, by Dr. RYAN, Dally, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, by Professor BACHOFFNER, Dally. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending Inclined Planes, FAIRBELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action HALLETTE'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE, the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects. A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of St. CATHERINE, near Jerusalem, by Mr. Charles Smith, is one of the New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. Admission, 1s; Schools Half-price.

LES MODES PARISIENNES is the Journal patronised by elegant society, and the guide for really fashionable toilettes. It is the Journal of the Fashions which has the largest circulation among the best society of Paris and St. Petersburg. It arrives in London every Tuesday. Subscriptions for LES MODES PARISIENNES are received by M. FREDERICK, 40, Albemarle-street. Price, for six months, 12s.

A COMIC PANORAMA.
By "LEECH."
ACKERMANN and Co., Strand, and all Booksellers.

WHAT TO LIVE, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
SHEERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNA, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyl-place, Regent-street.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE ARTS, AGRICULTURES, AND MANUFACTURES.—THE PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES of to-day (No. 3, Price FIVEPENCE, 72 quarto columns) contains, Dumas on Chemistry Applied to Manufactures; Souberbiau on Pharmaceutical Operations; with Original Articles by Sir Robert Kane, Dr. Ure, F.R.S., Mr. Hunt, Dr. Ayres, Mr. West, F.R.S., Dr. Scofield, &c., &c.; Original Articles by the Editor on the Use and Abuse of the British Association of Science, &c. &c. Price Fivepence; Stamped Sixpence; Office, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.—FOREIGN MUSIC.—This Day is published, to be had gratis and postage free, a CATALOGUE of the latest MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS for the Voice, and for all instruments. Every amateur and professor of music should not fail to procure a copy of this list of invaluable compositions for the voice, piano, organ, violin, flute, cornet, &c., as well as theoretical works.—London: published only by her Majesty's musicellers, Messrs. R. COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street.

BULL'S LIBRARY CIRCULAR FOR SEPTEMBER.
Containing all the New and Popular Works, with full particulars of Bull's New Library System, which is affording such universal satisfaction in every part of the Kingdom. Books furnished for perusal without the necessity of a previous correspondence. Orders for Bull's Library Circular (sent gratis and postage free) to be addressed to Mr. Bull, Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

EDUCATION.—The Sons of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Professional Gentlemen, are prepared by Mr. E. POCOCKE for the Universities, East India College, and Professional Life in general. Ready access is granted to a well-selected Library; and the Oriental Students have the additional advantage of numerous MSS., especially in the Persian and Arabic. A prospectus and view of the house may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. E. POCOCKE, Arno's Court, Brighthelm, between Bath and Bristol.

EDUCATION, on KING'S COLLEGE PLAN.—Terms, 26 to 30 Guineas per Annum.—The Principal of a Private Grammar School, who has had great success in preparing Youth for the above Institution, has VACANCIES. His plan, based upon mild, gentlemanly treatment, but strict discipline, tends to make sound, efficient scholars. His chief aim is to induce a love of learning; this he endeavours to effect by familiarly explaining away every difficulty, and assisting his Pupils in their studies; being more anxious to inform their judgment than to burden their memories.—Address, paid, to O. Z. O., at Willie's Post Office, Clapham.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, at BAYNARD CASTLE.
GRAVESEND.—Mrs. RICHARDSON informs her numerous friends and visitors, that the East Tower of this delightfully situated residence is arranged and handsomely furnished for the reception of ladies and gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages of a liberal table, the elegance and comfort of a cheerful and select circle, and every domestic enjoyment. The sleeping rooms are lofty and airy, bedding all fresh and new; the dining, drawing, and music rooms (each 30 feet in length) are supplied with books, splendid harp, piano, drafts, chess, telescopes, and other sources of amusement. Terms, from one guinea per week, or, if for a term, according to agreement. Apply at the Castle, top of Windmill-street, Gravesend; or in London, of Mr. EDWARD LACEY, 76, St. Paul's Churchyard.

CANDLE LAMPS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.
GEORGE and JOHN DEANE respectfully invite their friends to favour them immediately with a call at their Lamp Show Rooms, 46, King William-street, London Bridge. They have just received a most splendid stock of Candle Lamps, the very first that have issued from the artist's hands. They comprise a costly variety, some with porcelain pedestals, adorned with delicate and elaborate painting, mounted on rich or-molu bases; others of tastefully cut glass, or papier mache, gorgeously embellished. These, with a most various stock of cheaper and less ornamented lamps are all of the latest designs and at the lowest possible prices. Deane's carts are delivering Campfires, Candles, and Lamp Oil, and Lamps on hire, in all parts of the metropolis daily. DEANE'S, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

TO LADIES KNITTERS.—The Cornucopia Gauge for Knitting-Pins and Netting-Meshes, mentioned in the last editions of Mrs. HOPE'S Knitting Books, and correct to the numbers used in the works of Mrs. Gauguain, Mrs. Mee, Mrs. Veall, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Watts, and Mrs. Hope, is now Ready. The price is unavoidably altered from 6d. to 8d., in the plain metal; the silvered quality, at 1s., remains as advertised.—Sold by every Dealer in Berlin Wool, or will be sent free, on enclosing 10 or 15 penny stamps to J. HOPE, 58, Queen-street, Rangoon, Kent.

MRS. HOPE'S BOOKS ON LADIES' FANCY WORK. Is. each; or by Post for 18 stamps. The Knitter's Friend; The Knitter's Casket; The Art of Crochet; and, My Working Friend. Also, 6d., or by Post for 8 stamps, The Book of the Baby's Wardrobe in Knitting and Netting. This series of Works is unrivalled for correctness and distinctness of the descriptions. As some guarantee of this, we may mention that 57,000 have issued from the press in less than three years.—Every Dealer in Berlin Wool keeps in stock.

RECOVERY OF HAIR.

TO MESSRS. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON.
Gentlemen,—Having been bald for many years, and having been induced by a friend to try your invaluable MACASSAR OIL, I am now happy to state that I have succeeded in establishing a perfect growth of hair. I feel it due to you to render this acknowledgment, and also to give you liberty to make what public use of this you choose.
I am, Gentlemen, your obliged servant.
Portera House, Enniskillen, July 23rd, 1846. JOHN GREHAM, D.D.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is the only article that really possesses permanent virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of the human Hair, preventing it from falling off, or turning grey, and for cleansing it of scurf and all impurities.
CAUTION.—The words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are on the wrapper of each genuine bottle.
* * * All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!!!

THE NEW PARTNERSHIP.—GREAT SALE OF LINEN DRAPERY, &c. &c.
BAILEY AND RITCHIE, late BAILEY and MILNER,
Albion House, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.
Mr. D. RITCHIE, formerly partner with Hall and Allan, and late of the firm of Allan, Son, and Ritchie, having become a partner in this Establishment (now Bailey and Ritchie), has rendered an immediate Sale of the whole of the present Stock imperative.

They beg to call your attention to the lists of Goods enumerated below, which will convince Ladies that the unprecedented reduction of prices will effect an immediate clearance. As the Sale will commence on Monday, the 21st inst., and your early call will be esteemed a favour.
MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
970 pieces Irish Linens, commencing at 7d. now 3d.
Long Cloths (best make) usually sold at 6d. now 3d.
A large lot of Damask Cloths, much soiled, at considerably less than half price.
Strong Linen Sheetings, worth 14d. now 6d.
Above 700 dozens French Cambric Handkerchiefs, 4s. 9d. a dozen.
Welsh Flannels, worth 1s. now 7d.
450 pieces French Lawns, at 4s. 9d. the piece of 10 squares.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
The principal part of the Print Dress are now 1s. 9d. per dress.
670 Cashmere Dresses, worth 13s. 6d. are now 6s. 11d.
780 do. " 13s. 6d. are now 6s. 11d.
430 do. " 16s. 9d. are now 8s. 9d.
About 700 of the richest Oregon Dresses will be sold at 7s. 9d.
230 pieces of rich Cashmeres, at 6s. per yard.
350 pieces of Colours Cloths, at 6d.
And a large lot of Orleans do. at 6d.

The Summer Stock of Muslin and Bazaar Dresses will be cleared out at one-third of their value.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
3600 yards Black Satinets, lately marked 3s. 6d., now 1s. 11d.
2500 do. do. do. 3s. 6d., now 2s. 6d.
4610 yards Fancy Check, new styles, lately marked 2s. 6d., now 1s. 8d.
The remainder of the Silks are marked at a proportionate reduction to the above.

SHAWL AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
The Shawls and Cloaks are reduced to merely nominal prices, for example:—
Above 800 Shetland Shawls, formerly sold at 5s. 9d., now 3s. 11d.
400 Irish Cashmeres do. 11s. 9d., now 3s. 11d.
650 French do. very rich and new, do. 16s. 9d., now 3s. 9d.
A lot of rich Paisley Shawls, usual price 18s. 9d., now 4s. 11d.
370 9-4 do. never less than 2 guineas, now 18s. 9d.
All the richer cloaks are reduced in proportion.
260 Travelling Mantles, worth 4s. 9d., worth a guinea.
And 100 do. do. 10s. 6d., sold last year at 24s. 6d.
Rich Woollen Mantles, 8s. 9d., formerly sold at 21s.
The entire Stock of Mofles, Ducape, and Velvet Mantles at an equal sacrifice.
RIBBONS, LACES, &c. &c.
12,000 yards of Bonnet Ribbons, at half the cost, commencing rich goods, 3s. 9d.
47,000 yards of Cap do. 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.
The Lace Stock will be sold at 45 per Cent under its cost.
Three Cases of French and English Bonnets, trimmed, at any price offered.
NOTE.—The Sale of the whole of the above will commence on MONDAY, the 21st, and continue until cleared out.

OBSEVE!—BAILEY and RITCHIE, Albion House, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

A LADY, Pupil of Signor Crivelli, and a Student of the Royal Academy of Music, wishes to give LESSONS in SINGING.—Direct to B. C., care of Mr. Hopkinson, 70, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—MESSRS. S. OSMOND and CO., Dyers, 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing Black every article of Ladies Dress on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days afterwards.—Established above a Century.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Bott's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

GLAZIERS WHO WANT WINDOW-GLASS can be Supplied with any quantity, at Manufacturers' Prices, for Ready Money. A Crate, containing 18 tables, £3 10s. All the better qualities proportionably low, and every substance of Sheet Glass in stock. Squares cut to size—R. COGAN, 48, Leicester-square, London.

BONA FIDE SALE.—EXPIRATION OF LEASE.—The BOUDNETS are relinquishing their City Trade, and, to effect a speedy clearance, are SELLING OFF their Fashionable and Excellent STOCK at HALF PRICES. The Saving of Pounds on a Single Suit will repay an effort to call, and early comers will have the best choice. Observe, at 97, FLEET-STREET only.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellular, Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

ITALIAN ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, DERBY-SHIRE SPAR, and other ORNAMENTS for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, beautiful Inlaid Tables, Paperweights, Watchstands, &c. Imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Maw, 149, Strand, London.

MERCHANT and TRADESMAN MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE,
No. 5, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Security Fund, £100,000, in 55 Shares. Assurance on Lives, Annuities, and Endowments, are granted on terms lower than in most other established Offices. Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the Office. THOS. MUSGRAVE, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids' Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and Self-Acting Chairs, Children's Chaises, vis-à-vis Waggon, Phaetons, Barouches, &c., from 10s. to 30 guineas. Immense and varied collection on sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 538, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 4s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones' sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny stamp.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes. Book-cases, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT
WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, Japanese trunks, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meaneast capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by references to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

HOT WEATHER.—TRAVELLING.—SEA-SIDE.—The REGISTERED PALETOT in London, only at 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange; and the chief Llama Cloth Warehouse, 114, Regent-street. Do not be deceived by a similarity of name placed in the windows of a few petty shops in the neighbourhood of the Patentees. Each Paletot is stamped H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS, and SHOOTING JACKETS.—The reputation of these well-known garments has been so long established that they now need no other recommendation; they are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and distinguished for their lightness and truly gentlemanly appearance. Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and, in a few days, at 96, New Bond-street.

BABY LINEN.—Ladies unacquainted with the Juvenile Depot, are respectfully informed that the stock of Baby Linen will be found greater in variety, and lower in price, than any other house—make and material being taken into consideration. Infants' Long Robes from 8s. to 10s.; caps, hoods and cloaks, in great variety; bassinets, baskets, &c. In the Show Rooms, Children's Dress, &c., in every conceivable variety of style Lists of prices gratis. Baby Linen forwarded to the country for approval on receiving either a town reference or a remittance. Wedding orders executed. The Juvenile Depot, 259, Regent-street, is noted for Ladies' pretty-shaped French Nightcaps.

THE SUMMER RIDE or PROMENADE.—The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA completely remove the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most destitute of curl, rapidly acquire a vigour which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations.—3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other prices. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—This preparation, eminently balsamic, restorative, and invigor